THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.

Guaranteed for two years.

Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**

Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**

May be obtained from

Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,

or at the Office of the Company,

Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,417—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts
12	8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	175	7
22	12		250	12
25	13	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	275	14
28	15		300	15
34	18	After Dinner—Chateau Rausan, Lafitt	350	18
38	20		375	20

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. GANGES, leaving on 21st September, the LAUNCH to convey passengers to the English Mail steamers will leave the APOLLO BUNDER, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1888.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli.	28th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3034	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	1200	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H Weigheil	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPAS	2944	500	S. Basoa	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-i-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 26th September and 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th ,,	14th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Sept., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	on or about 9th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	9th Nov.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons	Commander.	On or about.
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	J. E. Kewley	21st Sept.

THIS steamer is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers; can be booked through to London overland from Marseilles. The Saloon and Cabins are all on upper deck. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c. Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st Aug. 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

If sufficient inducement offers.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
MERTON HALL	J. Hughes	4,100	500	24th Sept.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	11th Nov

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

The following Cargo Steamers, having accommodation for four passengers each at reduced fares, Cabins on deck, forward of Engines, will sail as follows :—

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
EDEN HALL	T. H. S. Millard.	3,600	400	20th Sept.
KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,500	300	13th Oct.
METHLEY HALL	A. Buck	3,000	400	13th ,,
[illegible]ON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	22nd ,,
[illegible]SLEY HALL	J. Verrill	3,000	400	30th ,,

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th Sept., 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie en route weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA" 1,080 tons (at 11 a. m., on 23rd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA *VIA* RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd September, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th September, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3544	480	J. Laird	4th October.
ASIA	3550	480	J Harris	25th ,,
HISPANIA	3310	490	G. C. Bothby	30th Nov.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21th August, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking *viâ* Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

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EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price per tin, Re. 1-8.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SEA FOAM SEA

BISCUITS.

Are the nicest substitute for Baker's Bread.

Price per tin, Rs. 2.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S ANIMAL TRAPS.

"THE TRAPS THAT KILL."

	Cash Prices Rs.	As.
RAT TRAPS ..... each	1	0
CAT or HARE TRAPS ..... ,,	3	4
JACKAL or WOLF TRAPS ..... ,,	15	8

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Rs	a
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut for Pipes	1	4
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	1	4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2	2

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILL RHINE WINES.

THESE WINES have a very distinct character and classification. They are naturally fermented Wines, of low alcoholic strength, averaging only about eighteen per cent. From the great skill and attention these wines receive, they keep a long time, and are altogether fine specimens of pure and natural wines, being wholesome, delicate, and appetizing.

	Per doz. bots. Rs. a.	½ bots. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIMER, a light refreshing Rhenish Wine, particularly suitable for dinner purposes, and, in fact, one of the best cheap light wines produced in any country ..... 2 years in bottle	19 0	11 0
HOCHHEIMER, the produce of a good district of the Rhine. It is a delicate Wine with full body and fine aroma ..... 2 years in bottle	27 0	15 0
RUDESHEIMER, old vintage, a wine distinguished by considerable dryness and delicacy, very distinctive in character, and much appreciated by Hock drinkers, ... old in bottle	35 0	19
STEINWEIN in Bocksbeutels.—Very choice fine old wine, real Steinwein	28 0	...

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,
FORT AND BYCULLA, BOMBAY; AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8 0	per lb.
Pekoe	,,	1	4 0	,,
Pekoe Souchong	,,	1	0 0	,,
Souchong	,,	0	14 0	,,
Mixture (Congou)	,,	0	9 6	,,

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the First English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *viâ* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Carrant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chutnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BED-ROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Buyers may take our Lists with confidence that in ordering from them they will get the best of everything they require.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

SODAWATER MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, TANDEMS.

HUMBER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRICE LISTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots ..... Rs. 100.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do. ..... Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110
450 ,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder) ..... Rs. 65.
500 ,, Do. ..... Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

OLPHERTS'S METALLIC PAINT.

PREPARED FROM PURE OXIDE OF IRON.

AT THE

WORKS—KUTNI STATION, E. I. RAILWAY.

OLPHERTS'S OXIDE OF IRON PAINT has been supplied to—The Department of Public Works, the Karachi Harbour Works, the Government Dockyards—Calcutta and Bombay—the Indian State Railways, Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Simla, &c., &c.

The attention of Engineers, and all users of Paint, is drawn to its cheapness and the purity of the material, and its special suitability for use on iron structures.

Price, at Bombay, Rs. 8-8, and at Kutni, E. I. Railway, Rs. 7 per cwt. Special quotations for large quantities.

EWART, LATHAM AND CO.

AGENTS, BOMBAY.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES

FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled an Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speed sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,

CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH placed all round the Building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most Hotels with add comfort to Visitors and Residents.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel Servants.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

PIANOFORTES,

SCHIEDMAYERS. COLLARD AND COLLARD. | ROENISCH. PLEYEL AND WOLFF

AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS MAKERS

AMERICAN ORGANS

HARMONIUMS

EVERY KIND OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their Bombay and Mofussil constituents the ARRIVAL of their NEW SEASONS GOODS, Comprising a magnificent selection of CASHMERES in latest designs, TWEEDS AND HOMESPUNS; also a large selection of BREECHES MATERIALS in stock, selected by our Mr. PILE, now in London.

DRESS SUITS MADE UP STYLISH

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY. POONA. & SECUNDERABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shauk's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER CLUB, BOMBAY.

A CHRISTY MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT in connection with the above will take place at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, under the distinguished patronage of

THE
BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT,
THE
OFFICER COMMANDING ROYAL ARTILLERY, BOMBAY,
THE
OFFICERS COMMANDING THE SEVERAL VOLUNTEER CORPS,
AND THE
OFFICERS OF H. M.'S REGULAR FORCES.

Prices of admission .....Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. ROSE and Co., or at the door on the night of the performance.

THE BOMBAY RATEPAYERS' AND RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

AS many persons are ENGAGED TO-MORROW for the SENATE'S MEETING, the PUBLIC MEETING convened for to-morrow has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 27th instant.
DAVID GOSTLING,
FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 19th September, 1888.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
SPONGE MERCHANTS,

ARE now showing another magnificent shipment of fine class SPONGES, specially selected by their own Representative at the largest Sponge markets in the world.

FACE SPONGES, bleached or unbleached.

REAL TURKEY SPONGES.

Finest Toilet Cups, Rs. 1-4, 1-8, 2, 2-4, 2-6, 2-8, 2-10, 2-14, 3-4, 4-8, 6, &c.

FINE HONEYCOMB, As. 8, 12, Rs. 1, 1-4, 1-8 and 2.

BATH SPONGES, bleached or unbleached.

FINE TEXTURE GRECIAN HONEYCOMB, As. 8, 12, Rs. 1, 1-4, 1-8, 1-12, 2, 2-8, 2-12, 3, 3-4, 3-8, 3-12, 4, 4-8, 5, 6, 6-8, 7, 7-8, &c., to, 12-0, each.

FINE TEXTURE CUBAN HONEYCOMB, As. 8, 12, Rs. 1, 1-4, 1-8, 1-12, 2, 2-8 2-12, 3, 3-4, 3-8, 4, 4-8, 5, 5-8, and 6, each.

FINE TEXTURE FLORIDA, SHEEPWOOL, As. 8, 12, Rs. 1, 1-4, 1-6, 1-8, 1-12, 2, 2-8, 2-12, 3, 3-4, 3-8, 4, 4-8, 5, 5-8, and 6 each

CARRIAGE SPONGES,

As. 8, 12, Rs. 1, 1-4, 1-8, 1-12, 2, 2-4, each,

FILTER SPONGES, As. 4, 6, 8, each.

SANITARY SPONGES, unmounted, As. 4, 6, 8, 12, and Re. 1 each. Mounted on Bone Handles, 8as. each.

SLATE SPONGES,

As. 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 each.

Call and select your requirements! We have the largest, the best, and most varied assortment of Sponge in Bombay and invite comparison.

Every piece, brought last year by the P. & O. Jubilee s.s. Victoria, has been disposed of with universal satisfaction to our Customers as to price and quality.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS AND SPONGE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1888, at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, 93, Bazaar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sivjee's house to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING held on the 15th ultimo. "That the Article 132 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by striking out the words two or more auditors and substituting in that place 'one or more auditors.'"
By order,
ખટાઉ જીવણદાસની કંપની.
i. e., KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

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MANAGER,
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Tardeo, Bombay.

THE JADOWJEE RAGHOWJEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 41, Waudby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888.
2. To Declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjeebhoy, who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th to 30th September, both days inclusive,
By order of the Board,
સુંદરદાસ શામજી કુંપની.
i. e., SOONDERDASS SHAMJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 18th September, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that KESSERBAI widow of KOREJEE LUDHA, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years granted by an Indenture of Lease, dated the 2nd day of December, 1871, and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and the said Korejee Ludha of the other part.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, together with the messuages, tenements, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the island of Bombay, known as Lot No. 2, on the Esplanade, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Bombay, aforesaid, under No. 49, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3281, and Street Nos. 80, 82, and 84, containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by Lot No. 1, then and now in the occupation of Jairam Sewjee, on the east by Hornby Row, on the west by a back street called (Ranileen Street), and on the south by Lot No. 3 then in the occupation of Morar Poonja, and now of Sorabjee Rustomjee Buneha, situated in the Registration District of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of the Branch Fort High School, but now in the occupation of the Bombay Fire Brigade and other tenants.—Dated this 19th day of September, 1888.
MULJEE BHOWANIDASS BARBHAYA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for the SALE of 4 BOILERS 2' 6" by 6' 6" diameter, made by W. and J. Galloway and Sons in the year 1875, and now working under Government certificate at 75 lbs. per square inch. Also separate tender for one Boiler of the same make, but made in the year 1883.
For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, COORLA MILLS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd instant, both dates inclusive.
By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 14th September, 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE—The Undersigned begs to give notice that the BUSINESS which she carried on at No. 20, Church Gate Street, as FRENCH MILLINER and DRESSMAKER, under the name of MDLLE. J. & H. KRAUS, was SOLD by her to Ms. NARAYEN VISRAM, of Hummum Street, Fort, on the 9th day of May last. Mr. Narayen Visram will, from and after the said date, receive all the outstandings and pay all the debts of the said business.
The Undersigned will also NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for the DEBTS, LIABILITIES, or ENGAGEMENTS, if any, which Mr. Narayen Visram may have contracted in her name after the above date, or which he may hereafter contract.
H. KRAUS.
Bombay, 12th September, 1888.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE DEBENTURES OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, that on and after the 20th day of September, 1888, the Undersigned will make and pay at their Office, No. 2, Old English Hotel Lane, Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, to the respective holders upon surrender for cancellation of their Debentures secured by the Deed of Assignment in trust of the 23rd December, 1885, from the above Company to the Undersigned, and of all the unpaid Coupons thereof, a second and final distribution (inclusive of the Interest Coupon payable on the 30th day of June, 1888) of the sum of Rs. 5-8 per each Debenture.—Dated this 10th day of September, 1888.
GEORGE W. READ,
AMEERODIN TYABJEE,
Trustees of the Deed of Assignment above referred to.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VI. of 1882 and of the NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 27th day of September, 1888, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to Mr. PESTONJEE ARDESIR HORMARJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
The 11th day of October, 1888, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon at the chambers of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 11th day of September, 1888.
L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Prothonotary.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders held at the Head Office, Manchester, on the 5th inst., a DIVIDEND of Rs. 3¾ per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, was declared.
The Dividend will be paid on and after 20th September between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to shareholders in India whose names appear on the Register on 13th inst. and on production of share certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 20th September, both days inclusive.
By order of the Local Committee,
J. A. CASSELS,
Acting Secretary in Bombay.
73, Apollo Street, Bombay, September 6, 1888.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 18, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of September, 1888, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1888, and to sanction the declaration of a dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Motiram Bhaghubhai, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 29th September, 1888, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company will be open for the inspection of Shareholders.
By order of the Directors,
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, 12th September, 1888.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1888, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1888.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th September to 8th October, 1888, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1888.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of The Rev. GEORGE PERCY BADGER, late of No. 21, Leamington Road Villas, Westbourne Park, in the County of Middlesex, Clerk in Holy Orders and Doctor of Civil Law, European, deceased (who died at No. 21 Leamington Road Villas, aforesaid, on the 21st day of February, 1888, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 3rd day of September, 1888, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JAMES HUME SLIGHT, of Bombay, the constituted Attorney of RICHARD PETCH and GUSTAVUS FREDERICK HANDCOCK, the only executors named in the Will of the said deceased for their use and benefit, and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said James Hume Slight on his behalf at their office, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of October, 1888, as after that date the said James Hume Slight as such administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Richard Petch and Gustavus Frederick Handcock as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 5th day of September, 1888.
HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Administrators Solicitors.

GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

WANTED, for the WARORA COLLIERY, CONTRACTORS to undertake the cutting and raising of coal. Particulars and copies of articles of agreement to be had of Undersigned, to whom application should be addressed.
J. B. CHERNSIDE,
Deputy Manager, Warora Colliery.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few
BURMESE RUBIES
of excellent quality, may be mounted
IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,
in the shortest possible time. Apply to
Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY OR POONA.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.
Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.
And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.
Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an Enamel Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Moisture, but must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called 'PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the
last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the
Proprietors
EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra.*

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.
SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.
Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.
A WOMAN'S DRESS can be DYED for 6d., And a CHILD'S for 3d.
A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.
Save Money and Time By Dyeing your Garments at Home.
Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

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EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES AND HOCKS,
SPECIALLY SELECTED AND SHIPPED BY MESSRS. BLANDY BROS. & Co. OF LONDON.

CHAMPAGNES—HENRIOT & CO.'S BRAND—	Per doz. qts.
DRY SILLERY .....Silver Foil	Rs. 42
DRY CARTE BLANCHE.....Gold Foil	„ 47
DRY SOUVERAIN .....Gold Foil	„ 60
DRY LE PREMIER, EXTRA SEC. 84's.....Gold Foil	„ 60
HOCKS—MEYER & COBLENZ'S BRAND—	
NIERSTEINER, 1874	„ 19
HOCHHEIMER, 1878	„ 22
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, 111	
QUALITY, GREEN LABEL.....	„ 37
Ditto 1 ditto WHITE LABEL	„ 48

Pints, Rs. 2 Extra per Case of 2 dozen.
Subject to 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Myrobalan or Hirda collection of the forests for 1888-89. The estimated quantity for the season is as follows:—
BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	4,000
Belgaum do.	2,500
Total..	6,500 Khandis of 360 lbs. each

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

N. D. of Kanara	2,100
S. D. of Kanara.....	2,100
C. D. of Kanara.....	300
Total...	4,500 Khandis.

Tenders to be written in *English* should reach the undersigned by the 10th October, 1888, at latest.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 1st Sept., 1888.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.
The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
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Branch Establishment, Fort Street, Poona.
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Bhownugree Street, Surat.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
„ 1873	£988,156
„ 1886	£995,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
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LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1¾ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
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GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871.....	£2,196,972	15	8	1881.....	£4,673,299	5	1
1876.....	£3,492,950	1	4	1886.....	£5,672 040	17	8

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
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The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
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The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
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PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 9s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Persons
Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fair Upper Colaba.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived—On the 18th :—D. Balduino (s), from Genoa. Yesterday :—Cocconada (s), from Marmagoa ; and Hindoo (s), Cutch.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Niagara (s), sailed yesterday for Hull.

FAIR.—The annual fair in Upper Colaba will be held to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Govino and Sorrento left the dock on the 18th.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. D. Balduino entered the dock on the 18th and the Surat yesterday.

NOTICE.—The mails for the Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Kurrachee at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 15th inst. shows an increase in total earnings of Rs. 1,30,835.

LADIES' GYMKHANA.—The half-yearly general meeting of the Ladies' Gymkhana will be held in the badminton pavilion, on Saturday, 6th October, at 6-15 p.m.

THE RATEPAYERS' MEETING.—A public meeting of the ratepayers and residents of Bombay, which was to have been held to-day at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, has been postponed till the 27th inst.

FOUND.—A chronometer in case was found lying near the Church Gate Railway Station by a Parsee, named Kaikabad Dhunjibhoy, on Tuesday, and handed over to the police. It has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st ult., there were 42 horses, 82 bullocks and 8 dogs at the above hospital. During the past month 27 horses, 130 bullocks, and 12 dogs were admitted into the hospital, and 41 horses, 69 bullocks, and 8 dogs were discharged. 1 horse, 3 bullocks, and 6 dogs died during the month.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Canjee Hirjee, living in Daria Street, reported to the police the theft, during his absence, of two gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 203, from a box in his room, on Tuesday last.—Caitan Jose Fernandes, a steward on board H. M's. ship Clive, reported to the police the theft of a lady's double-cased gold Geneva watch with a gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 150, from a drawer in his cabin, on Monday night last, while he was ashore.

ASSAULT BY MEN OF THE MARINE BATTALION.—Yesterday morning, at about 8 o'clock, three natives, while passing along the public road abreast the Marine Battalion Lines were in turn dragged into the Lines by some men of the Battalion in plain clothes, and severely assaulted. The cry raised by the three men who were thus treated attracted the notice of the policeman doing duty near by, who on going to the scene of the disturbance was also maltreated. The matter is at present under investigation by the Colonel of the Regiment.

A DARING THEFT.—Pandoo Biokoo was yesterday charged by Inspector Chislett, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a silver canopy used as a covering for an idol, valued at Rs. 4-8, the property of Lukma Dalla, a Marwaree shroff, from his shop at Candawaddy, on Tuesday last, about noon. The accused deliberately walked into the shop of the complainant while he was lying asleep and took the silver canopy which was kept hanging on an idol in the shop. He was seized in the act by a Marwarree, named Jatru Roopa, who was passing by at the time, and handed over to the police. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSEES AND THE SALVATIONISTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Davar applied to Mr. Hamilton for a summons against a Salvationist on a charge of kidnapping a Parsee lad, named Rustomjee Cooper. In the information he laid on behalf of Framjee D. Cooper, Mr. Davar stated that the boy was under fourteen years of age. His father died about six months ago, and the complainant, the boy's elder brother, and his mother were his guardians. Without their permission Rustomjee left the house last Saturday, and had not returned since. A search was made for him, and it was ascertained that the boy was at the Salvation Army quarters in Mody Bay. It was alleged that one of the Salvationists, named Hamatsing, had taken the boy away, and refused to allow any one to communicate with him. The Magistrate questioned the complainant as to how he knew that Hamatsing had taken the boy away. The complainant said he saw his brother on the road with Hamatsing, and on one occasion he tried to speak with him, but was not allowed to do so. The Magistrate referred the matter to the police for report.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Vigil of Saint Matthew Apostle, Martyr and Evangelist.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Feast of St. Matthew.
7-15 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Feast of Saint Mathew Apostle, Martyr, and Evangelist.
7 a. m.—Matins.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

BYCULLA WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL.

SPECIAL Revival Mission. Special Children's Service at 5-30 p.m. Evening Service, at 8 p.m. Conducted by Rev. J. H. Bateson. Cordial invitation to all.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 17th inst. :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts
Bandora	60	92	Baroda	18	84
Panjoo	50	53	Mehmadabad	17	55
Vaiturna	81	48	Ahmedabad	11	71
Palghur	58	49	Viramgam	12	20
Gholwad	66	19	Wadhwan	9	5
Daman	73	94	Dabhoe	21	33
Bulsar	51	42	Sevalia	20	85
Nausari	42	95	Godhra	21	54
Surat	29	11	Kharaghoda	9	41
Broach	20	26	Kim	21	5

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 14th inst. :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	39	36	Nasik	18	89
Raver	10	14	Deolali	17	83
Nimbora	13	23	Ghoti	74	82
Bhadli	15	40	Nargaon	14	60
Jalgaon	22	25	Warrangaon	15	80
Sirsoli	14	84	Hudgi	30	62
Bhusawad	12	81	Mohol	12	33
Maheji	11	37	Madha	13	50
Pachora	17	6	Barsi Road	7	40
Kasgaon	15	21	Keim	7	4
Naidongri	15	2	Jehur	4	58
Chalisgaon	13	40	Pomalwari	3	67
Nandgaon	9	90	Dexal	7	11
Mammad	8	99	Lanowli	140	23
Lasalgaon	11	62	Dhond	12	67
Kherwadi	15	79	Talegaon	30	54

THERE is a tendency to pay divine honors to Keshub Chunder, remarks a Madras paper, who may be said to have established the Brahmo Somaj, which, since his death, has gone through many vicissitudes. "Keshub worship" is the rock on which the New Dispensation is about to split. The new church is divided against itself. Attempts have been made to unite the members, but without success.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THE LL. B. EXAMINATIONS.

THE members of the Graduates' Association have passed the following resolutions and forwarded them to Dr. Peterson, Registrar of the Bombay University, for presentation to the Law Faculty at its meeting to-day :—

THE LAW SCHOOL.

"The Graduates' Association desire to record their thanks to the Law Faculty's committee for pointing out the evils of the Government Law School in their report, dated the 27th August 1888, and submit their approval of the statement that certain changes are imperatively necessary in the constitution and system of the Law School." As to the means suggested for remedying the evil they, wish to record their approval of making an officer responsible for the tuition ; but they humbly submit that other means should also be adopted for rendering the tuition more efficient.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

I—That it be optional for candidates for the LL.B. Examination to keep terms at a Law School. So long as the present unsatisfactory state of things in teaching law (as mentioned in para. 29 of the report of the committee appointed by the Faculty of Law, dated 27th August, 1888,) continue, it is really great hardship to compel LL.B. candidates to keep terms at such institutions, and thereby waste both money and time. As it is, candidates chiefly pass their LL.B. Examinations through their own exertions as testified by what is stated in para. 29 above mentioned, and by the frequent complaints in public journals. Our Subordinate Judges, most of whom have passed stiff High Court Examination, were never compelled to attend any Law School ; still they are a body of men who would do credit to any judicial service in the world. They are very often spoken of highly by the Privy Council and our own Judges. It is to be regretted that our *Alma Mater* has lost and will lose the credit of the success of such men in after-life, simply because she lays in their way harsh restriction, the utility of which is very doubtful. If such men can be had *without keeping terms*, the condition which makes such keeping of terms obligatory and not optional, is not only unnecessary but harsh. Of course the Law School might be kept open to any one who choose to go there. There are many a way to learn law besides keeping terms there. The London University is our University's accepted model—London Degrees are highly valued. Why, then, should we not follow the course they have adopted? They do not require any terms to be kept (see London University Calendar for 1888-89, p. 141) ; though no one doubts that most efficient tuition is imparted there.

II.—That if terms be made obligatory, matriculated candidates should be allowed to keep them. The onus of proving the necessity of introducing a new rule lies with those who propose to abolish the old order of things which have well stood the test of time. An LL.B. candidate at present keeps his terms before or after graduation in Arts as it suits him. It is said that the innovation will save the Undergraduate from having his time distracted by the concurrent reading for the Arts and the Law course. Under the present rule, there is no compulsion on students to keep terms before graduation in Arts. When one becomes a B.A., he is nearly 21 years old—an age when most parents expect to be helped by their sons earning a decent livelihood instead of being troubled by application for expenses for a two years' stay in Bombay, to learn at a Law School. He ought by that time to be able to enter professional life. As for the suggested advantage of attending the High Court the thing is out of the question altogether in the present state of accommodation there. There are, we are told nearly 300 students of Law. After all it is admitted that "the innovation is not so great as it seems." Our proposal to disallow the innovation is also supported by proposal No. IV. of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas in his letter to the University Registrar, dated 31st August, 1888. It is said that, as the Degree of LL.B. is an opening for *several fine careers*, it is unnecessary to offer any inducement to make its attainment easier. We do not wish the value of the Degree to be lowered, at the same time we do not admit that the standard cannot be improved. All unnecessary and artificial obstacles should be removed. No new ones should be added. We deny that the careers, which are open to them, are *fine* when compared with the careers open to barristers from England, who pass very easy tests, who are not required to pass any University Examinations whatever, and are allowed to pass their examinations in instalments.

III.—That the LL.B. Examination should not be split up as proposed. In this demand of ours we are supported by the opinion of the press and by that of the Hon. Mr. Telang, who in his minute, dated 12th January, 1888, says that the innovation will be "of a very mischievous character." However, we desire to leave it to the option of the candidate in what instalments to give his examination as pointed out in Resolution IX. hereafter.

IV.—That when a candidate passes the Jurisprudence and Roman Law Examination of the Government Law School he should not be examined in the same subjects by the University at the LL.B. Examination. This is a demand based on the universal maxim *Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eaden causa*. The said examination is as strict as the paper on the same subject for the LL.B. Examination. The Perry Professor has often been selected examiner for the LL. B. Degree Examination. We do not see the good of requiring a candidate to be re-examined in a subject in which he has once passed.

V.—That text-books be *prescribed* and not recommended and the questions be confined to these text-books only. In this we are supported by proposal No. X. of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, and we endorse every word of the notes to that proposal. The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik also agrees with us, and we heartily concur with him in saying "that the non-prescribing of the books to be studied makes the work indefinite and the examination a mere speculation." Both of these honourable gentlemen have been examiners of long experience one of them had also been a Professor of our Government Law School, and the other has been a Syndic for many years. The Law Faculty Committee's recommendation to extend the range of reading (*vide* para. 17 of the report, dated 27th August, 1888,) has not much to recommend itself. *Misera est servitus ubi jus est vagum aut incertum.*

VI.—That Strange's Hindu Law and Kent's International be omitted from the list of text-books. The suggestion contained in this resolution being recommended by the Faculty Committee nothing more need be said about it—except we hope that the Faculty will pass the measure.

VII.—That the words "of at least two years' standing" be omitted from Rule 2. p. 92. of the University Calendar for 1887-88. It is said that subjects for a Degree in Arts or Science cannot be studied concurrently with those of a Degree in Law. In Cambridge one can obtain the B.A. and the LL.B. Degree at the same time—what we cannot do here ; and we are not even allowed the privilege to attempt it even. This resolution of course is identical with proposal No. III. of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. The notes thereto being full of English precedents and need not be quoted again.

VIII.—That the LL. B. Examination be held at least twice a year in April and November. In support of this resolution we refer to the Rules for the Examiuation of Civil Servants, &c., in the Presidency of Bombay, 1886, p. 10, Rule 8, which says, "Examination will be held quarterly . . . Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply to Government, &c." In addition we may refer to Mr. Justice Nanabhai's proposal No. XI. and its notes. They contain a very good reply to the latter part of para. 23 of the Faculty Committee's report. We do not admit that failure by itself is sufficient proof that a candidate has presented himself for examination without adequate preparation. It may be so in one case, but not in another. The standard of marks required for the LL.B. is high enough, and the amount of reading one has to undergo is ill-defined and uncertain and the questions set are at times quite ludicrous and foolish, *e.g.*, questions as to the nature and amount of punishments, or questions like these :—What was the rule of 1756 (see Q. 3, Bombay University Calendar for 1887-88, p, cclxix) ? What orders are appealable under the Civil Procedure Code ? What are the ordinary and additional powers of Magistrates ? What is the period of limitation ? (Q. 9, 10 and 12, B. U. C for 1887-88 p. clxxvi.) Thus, as stated by the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the examination becomes "a mere speculation." After passing and having had experience of nearly four University Examinations, hardly ten per cent. go up for the LL.B. Examination to try their luck. Access to records and materials necessary for the candidates to repel such aspersions on their characters is denied. We take the candidates to be of nearly the same nature every year, and we find such variations in the percentage of passes as the following inexplicable :—From 1872 to 1886—the percentage of passes to those who presented themselves is in each successive year :—16, 42, 20, 50, 21, 30, 31, 68, 68, 19, 50, 39, 38, 47, 34. Mere abuse of students by examiners and professors will not mend matters. There must be a thorough inquiry. When this is done, it will be seen that candidates do not come up without adequate preparation. On the contrary, when examinations are held at long intervals, candidates will try to speculate upon their chance, notwithstanding their consciousness of inadequate preparation, simply because it will take another twelve long months for them to have another chance. It is absurd to ground reasons on inconvenience to the University in the matter of holding examinations. As for expense, the University makes a gain out of the LL.B. Examination to the following extent :—At page 447 of the Calendar for 1888, the number of candidates for the LL.B. is 52. The fee is Rs. 30 per man (see Rule 4, page 92). The total income therefore is Rs. 1,560 ; out of that deduct the fee for two examiners (see page cclxviii), *viz.*, Rs. 800, and another sum of Rs. 200 for sundry expenses—this leaves Rs. 560 as clear gain to the University. There is not much doubt that if the examination is held twice the gain will be doubled.

IX.—That a candidate for the LL.B. Degree who passes at an examination in any subject obtaining at least 50 per cent. of the marks assigned to it shall be exempted from passing again in that subject on any future occasion. The only point that has not been replied to in anticipation is the one raised in para. 24 of the report of the Law Faculty Committee. They say that such a course will result in complete forgetfulness and ignorance of its several branches. In the Bar Examinations in England candidates are allowed to answer their papers by instalments, and these men have privileges far superior to those obtainable by the local LL.Bs.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 8th of September there were 174 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 209 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 168 deaths, and the death-rate was 20·2 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 8 from cholera, 47 from fevers, 32 from tetanus, and 6 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—2 Non-Asiatics, 11 Mixed Races, 110 Hindus, 42 Mahomedans. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 8th September was 174, against 168 and 165 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 22. There were 8 deaths from cholera, against 10 and 12 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 1. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 47 and 11 respectively, against 40 and 11 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 20·9 per mille per annum, against 23·2, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

THE SEASON IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—The official reports of the season for the week ending 1st instant show the state of affairs to be as follows :—Rainfall general : good West Coast ; poor in Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem, Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool ; fair elsewhere. Standing crops generally fair, but withering in Madura, Tinnevelly, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, and Vizagapatam. Want of rain much felt in these districts, Salem, and parts of Ganjam, Kistna, North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Nilgiris and Coimbatore. Stock suffering very badly, chiefly from rinderpest in Kurnool and Malabar, and badly in Tinnevelly and South Arcot. Agricultural operations progressing fairly. Prices, generally rising where not stationary. General prospects fair ; improved in Madura, but not so favorable in Salem and parts of Anantapur, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore.—*Times.*

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—Among the distinguished visitors who have arrived in Bangalore, we have to announce that of Mr. Jamsetjee, the grandson of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bottlewalla, the Parsee Baronet of Bombay. Mr. Jamsetjee, is accompanied by Mr. Dady Sett's son, who is one the eldest and most respectable members of the Parsee community in Bombay. These gentlemen are travelling through Southern India, and will leave the station this evening. During their brief stay here they occupied a suite of rooms at the Mayo Hotel.—*Bangalore Post.*

THE MADRAS PIER.—The Engineer of the Harbour Trust Board having submitted a supplementary estimate for repairing the iron work of the Madras Pier, amounting to Rs. 52,736 in addition to the estimate of Rs. 29,881 already sanctioned, the Board have decided to have an estimate prepared for only such repairs as are absolutely necessary to keep the pier in working order for the next five years, consideration being had to the increased weight of the steam cranes which it is proposed to erect in connection with the general scheme for facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels in the harbour.—*Ibid.*

SLEEPING MADE EASY.

AN "Occasional Criminal" writes again to *Truth* on modern prison humanities :—

I have read in your issue of August 23, Dr. Moorland's definition of a plank-bed. No doubt it is architecturally correct. Let me tell you the result of sleeping or attempting to sleep on this abominable instrument of torture.

All the projecting points of one's body, such as shoulder-blades, elbows, heels, become sore within the first fifteen minutes, which is the longest period at a stretch that one can sleep. Then the step which forms a pillow cuts into the nape of the neck, causing acute agony. Probably this would all occur from lying on a *flat* hard board. But where the ingenuity of the torture is most apparent is in the fact that the board is sloping. Now, as the muscles relax and you fall asleep, so the weight of the various limbs and joints of the body gradually seems to pull you to pieces ; after a quarter of an hour the pain is similar to that which being "broken on the wheel" must have produced. In fact, the joints are being slowly drawn out by their own weight. You must get up and stand or walk for a few minutes. Fancy waking four times an hour during the night, each time in agony ! After I slept, or at least tried to sleep, on a plank-bed, and passed such a night as I describe, I was absolutely helpless in the morning. The only way I found momentary ease was by resting on all fours, supported on my hands and knees, and all day long I felt as though I had been beaten with sticks. No man, however hardened by hardship, can sleep on a plank-bed ; nor is it intended that he should. It is part of the system of breaking the spirit considered necessary for criminals, and now for those who do not cow-tow to Mr. Balfour and his family. Convicts sentenced to penal servitude do not, I believe, have to lie on plank-beds. As the gaol officials are responsible for the comparative health and sanity of grave offenders for a considerable period, they dare not treat them so severely. With those who only have a few months to serve, the doctors and authorities do not concern themselves much. They may leave the prison imbeciles or cripples. Once outside, who cares what becomes of them ?

Do you know that the lighter the sentence is the more severe is the punishment ? A man given a month for assault is not allowed anything like so much food as a burglar who gets a year ; nor is he allowed the same privileges, while a seven days' prisoner is fed on just enough bread and water-gruel to keep him alive.

I have seen a youth look healthy when he came into Pentonville ; in seven weeks he has become a wild-eyed skeleton.

Let me put this test. In fact, I make this assertion with the utmost confidence. No man having undergone imprisonment, under usual conditions, for a term of forty days will, on his release, pass a medical examination that will qualify him as fit for service in the army or navy.

The objects of prison rules are to break a man and render him unfit to get his living. A man—I mean a man used to privations and hardships—who leaves prisons is fit only for prison. Perhaps society is benefited by his continued incarceration ; at all events, the public are safe from his depredations while he is locked up. So it would be if he were killed. Humanity or sentimentalism forbids the latter. The authorities do their best to meet both views.

DURING the last two months, says a Paris correspondent, people have been looking at the Eiffel Tower and wondering why it did not grow any higher. Rumours were afloat that M. Eiffel was at a loss how to construct the remainder of his gigantic structure. It had been carried rapidly to the second storey, where the four pillars meet and combine into one straight tower. The difficulty seems to have been the conveyance of the material up to that height, but now it is stated everything is ready for continuing the work. The number of workmen occupied upon it has been greatly decreased, but this is accounted for by the narrowing of the centre of work in proportion as the Tower rises. The platform of the second storey, from which the fireworks were let off on the 14th of July, measures only one thousand square metres.

"HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS."—A wonderful medicine for mental overwork. W. F. Tinnivelly, writes on August 14, 1888 :—"I think I derived great benefit from the Pearls mentally, taking generally one a day with my *chota hazri* and a second one early in the evening when I had extra hard work." 10s. 6d., or Rs. 6-8 per bottle. Sole Agents, COOPER, HADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE ISMAIL MULLA.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order for four months. On the 11th July last, the interim order was extended for two months, and since then the insolvent had settled with some of the creditors whose claims amounted to Rs. 1,25,000, and he had every hope of settling with the rest. The insolvent's total liabilities were Rs. 2,01,000, out of which creditors to the extent of Rs. 1,40,000 had been settled with.

The judge remarked that the case was peremptorily fixed for that day, and when the last extension was granted, it was distinctly stated that no further extension would be granted under any circumstances.

Mr. Inverarity read affidavits made by the insolvent and by one of the trustees appointed under a deed of compromise. It was urged that insolvent was able to pay all his creditors four annas in the rupee, and that he really wished to come to a settlement with them all.

The judge said the insolvent has had ample time to compromise, but had not done so yet. The application was refused.

RE MOROBA SUNDERJEE KIRTIKAR.

Mr. Mankar moved for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE DEVJEE DAMODHAR AND COWASJEE BEJONJEE PAVRI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvents were granted the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge.

RE CHHAGAN VALJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE FRANCIS XAVIER MONIEZ.

The insolvent, who was represented by Mr. Mankar, was granted his personal discharge.

RE ABDOOLA HOOSEIN HEPTOOLABHAI.

Mr. Nandlal Ghose, on behalf of an opposing creditor, asked his lordship to dismiss the petition, which was filed on the 3rd February, since when insolvent had done nothing. An interim order was granted him on the first Wednesday in May last.

The judge said no notice of the application had been given to the Official Assignee, and the application was rejected.

RE PREMCHUND KIKACHUND.

The insolvent had not filed his schedule within the prescribed time, thirty days, and his petition was therefore dismissed.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Bhikan Monlal ; Ramjee Gonseth ; Hajee Hubib Isaac and another ; Sittaram Shricrishna ; Nanabhai Ramchunder Kothare; Dhondu Ganoo Patel ; Fattah Allana Meea; Pestonjee Cowasjee Fitter ; Hajee Ibrahim Yosoof ; Gordhandas Narrondas Parakh ; and Thomas Hodgson.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MAINA KOM SHRIPATI.

THE accused was in June last charged before Mr. L. C. Deshmukh, first-class magistrate at Sattara, under section 186 of the Indian Penal Code, with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions. She chained the door of her house from inside against Akram walad Azam, karkun of Taluka Khatan, who had demanded entrance into the house for the purpose of attaching her husband's property in obedience to the order of the mamlatdar of Khatan, for executing a decree passed by him under the Mamlatdar Courts Act of 1876. She was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees, or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for three weeks.

Their lordships, on a review of the proceedings, said : In chaining the outer door of her dwelling-house from within when the taluka karkun came to execute the mamlatdar's warrant for attaching her husband's moveable property the accused was acting within her rights, and cannot be held to have voluntarily obstructed a public servant in the discharge of his public functions. The conviction and sentence are, therefore, reversed ; and the fine, if levied, is ordered to be restored.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MALLOO BIN HAS MAHATRA.

THE accused was convicted by Mr. Daji Govind Gupte, Special Magistrate at Thana, under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to the complainant. The magistrate found that the accused had caused a permanent loss to the complainant's teeth. His eyes were injured ; and in consequence of severe kicks on the cheek, he became insensible, blood came out of his mouth, his eyes became swollen, and his teeth were knocked out. The magistrate said it was evident that the accused committed an act knowing that he was likely thereby to cause grievous hurt. He sentenced the accused to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ten rupees, or in default to suffer fifteen days' further rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a review of the proceedings, enhanced the sentence of imprisonment to six months' rigorous imprisonment, leaving the sentence of fine untouched.

ABSENCE OF FRAUDULENT INTENT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* PITAMBER DHUNJEE.

THE accused was summarily convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, first-class magistrate of Ahmedabad, of fraudulently using a false balance for weighing, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40, or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, reported the proceedings to the High Court, recommending that the conviction and sentence be reversed, as the fraudulent intent, which was the essence of the offence, had not been proved. The facts of the case, Mr. Moscardi said, were these. The accused was a seller of ghee. Mr. Jaganath, of Ahmedabad, went to the accused's shop, and asked his son, who was attending to the shop, for two seers of ghee. The latter weighed out the ghee. To test the weight, the complaintant put the ghee and the weights into the opposite scale, and found that the ghee then weighed down the balance. He called a policeman, on whose arrival the accused's son threw back the ghee into the *dubber*, from which it had been taken. On perusing the record of the case, Mr. Moscardi sent for the pair of scales and ascertained that, though one of the pans was heavier than the other, yet the balance itself was true, and that when a sufficient counterpoise was put into the lighter scale, the weights of articles could be ascertained with accuracy. The accused was a seller of ghee only, and it was always sold retail in vessels brought for the purpose by customers. These vessels were put into one scale ; then enough weights were put into the other to counterpoise them ; and then only were weights, equal to the weight of ghee to be sold, put into one pan, and the ghee into the vessel in the other pan, and consequently the customer was not defrauded by the mere fact that one pan was heavier than the other. Mr Moscardi was therefore of opinion that fraudulent intent was not proved.

Their lordships said that, as there was not sufficient evidence to show that the accused fraudulently used false scales, the conviction and sentence must be reversed. The fine, if paid, was ordered to be restored.

A SESSION JUDGE'S RECOMMENDATION REJECTED.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* VALAB HEERACHUND.

MR. P. H. DASTUR, first-class magistrate of Amedabad, on the 19th March last, convicted the accused of dishonestly retaining a watch, knowing it to be stolen ; and sentenced him to receive twenty stripes with a light rattan in the way of school discipline. Mr. Moscardi, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, had ordered a further inquiry into the case ; and in August last, he reported for the orders of the High Court the result of his examination of the record and proceedings. He remarked that the accused, a boy of fourteen years, appeared to have admitted that the watch was found in his possession and not to have denied that it belonged to the complainant. His plea was that one Shunker Jeychund, a partner of the complainant, had sold him the watch for six rupees, of which he had paid Rs. 4, and Rs. 2 were still due, and that he was not aware at the time that the watch was the complainant's property. Shunker Jeychund was called as a witness, and of course denied that he had sold the watch to the accused. He was asked whether he had received a telegram in Bombay, and denied that he had received one or replied to it. Witnesses were also called (probably false) to prove the sale. The magistrate disbelieved the case for the defence and convicted the prisoner. The record and proceedings having been called for by Mr. Moscardi, it had been ascertained that, on the 16th March, the day after accused's arrest, the following telegram was sent by or on behalf of the accused to Shunker Joychund at his address, Moombadevi, Bombay—"Watch price not proper, return money ; otherwise returning." In reply to which a telegram, purporting to come from Shunker Jeychund, was received :—"Remitting money, keep my watch in your possession." As no enquiry was made by Mr. Dastur as to whether these telegrams were or were not sent, Mr. Moscardi remarked that the accused has not had a fair trial, and that enquiry ought to have been made as to the person by whom, and the circumstances under which, these telegrams were sent. If it were proved that Shunker Jeychund's address at Bombay really was that given in the telegram sent to him, it would, Mr. Moscardi thought, be strong evidence of the truth of the accused's story. He therefore recommended that the conviction and sentence be reversed, and a new trial ordered.

Their lordships, in disposing of the reference, said : The record and proceedings should be returned. The Sessions Judge had no power to order the further enquiry in this case. The enquiry which was made on his order does not show that the accused was wrongly convicted. The court declines to interfere.

THROWING A MISRTESS INTO A WELL.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* HAVALYA BIN SATAPA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Dr. A. D Pollen, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who convicted the accused of an attempt to murder, and sentenced him to transportation for seven years. The accused was charged with attempting to murder Ningi, his former mistress, by throwing her into a well. Both he and she agreed in their accounts of their former relations and recent quarrel. He told the magistrate he pushed her into the well because he was angry with her, though he added that he only intended to frighten her. Her body was found in the well, bobbing up and down in deep water. It appeared that accused lifted her up and threw her into the middle of the water. He ran away at once without waiting to see whether she was drowning or not, and he remained concealed for five or six days. Ningi was senseless when first rescued from the water and her *sarree* had disappeared in the well. The jury, who assisted the Sessions Judge in the trial, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty ; and Dr. Pollen sentenced prisoner to transportation for seven years. Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction and sentence ; and the appeal was rejected.

GUNPUTTI PROCESSIONISTS ASSAULTED.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Jones charged Moosajee Dossajee, a Borah, and three others, a Mussalman and two Borahs, before Mr. Hamilton, with interfering on Tuesday evening with a religious procession. Mr. Jones stated that on Tuesday evening a Gunputti procession was going along Banian road in Jamli Moolah, a road going off Pydhowni. The processionists in order to cross the tram lines quickly moved a little hurriedly and somehow or other the pole of the palki in which the Gunputti was conveyed struck the first accused in the cheek quite accidentally. He at once remonstrated with the coolies who were carrying the palki. One of the processionists he stated slapped him and he seemed to have broken his umbrella on the palki. He then made a complaint to a sepoy, who referred him to a magistrate. Mr. Jones added that there was no evidence of this, but appeared that he complained to the other accused, who said they would "pay" him, and they armed themselves with sticks and with several other Mahomedans followed the procession. They struck one of the Hindoos a blow on the shoulder and assaulted some of the others. An alarm was raised, and the police at once interfered and arrested the accused, the other Mahomedans running away. No damage had been done to the Gunputti, but Mr. Jones explained that serious consequences might have resulted, as in the same street, a few yards from where the fight occurred, was a mosque, and a few minutes later the street would have been crowded with Mahomedans going to it to worship. It might have led to a riot. The Hindoos, it was also stated by Mr. Jones, did not wish to prosecute, but the Commissioner considered it was a very serious matter and declined to let it drop.

Evidence was then led bearing out Mr. Jones's statement of the case. The witnesses admitted that they did not think it was an attempt to hurt their religious feelings. In defence the men denied they had any thing to do with the fight. They were passing at the time and were arrested. They had assaulted no one. Mr. Jones informed the magistrate that the Borahs accused were poor, but the Mussulman was a fairly rich man. They were most of them tailors.

In giving his decision in the matter Mr. Hamilton had no doubt that the palki accidentally struck the first accused, but that was no reason for him to take his friends and assault the Gunputti processionists to avenge himself. His Worship did not think they intended to hurt the religious feelings of the Hindoos, but still it was a very rash act to assault them when they were carrying their Gunputti in procession, as it might have led to a serious riot. He convicted them of rioting, and fined the Borahs Rs. 10 each and the Mahomedan Rs. 25, as he was a well-to-do man.

A DISAFFECTED CREW.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Captain Mackay of the barque Khelat, charged fourteen of his seamen, before Mr. Hamilton, with having refused duty. Captain Mackay stated that he engaged some of the men in Calcutta, and the rest in New York. At the latter port he promoted one of the men and made him boatswain, but they all seemed to object to him now, though they did not do so on the voyage. He came into Bombay on Sunday and since then they refused to do a stroke of work. He had been greatly inconvenienced by their conduct which he thought was due only to a mischievous and foolish prejudice against the boatswain who was one who made them attend to their work.

The Magistrate questioned each of the men as to his reason for refusing duty. One and all said they would not go in the ship as long as the boatswain was in.

The Magistrate : Why ?

Williams, the first of the accused, replied that the boatswain was continually calling them out of their names, and swearing he would twist their necks.

The Magistrate : But your neck has not been twisted ?

Williams : No, but he threatened to twist it.

Another of the general complaints of ill-treatment was one that the boatswain alloted them dangerous tasks to do and kept them in perilous positions for a long time. One complained that the boatswain had promised to make the ship go hot for them all, that it would burn San Francisco, to which port they were next bound. Several complained of having been struck, but chiefly of harsh treatment.

The Magistrate remarked that they could not choose their own superiors, and one man was not going to be turned out because they all took a silly prejudice to him.

One of the men then said he would either have to go, or there would be a mutiny on board.

The Captain asked the men if it was not a fact that they were jealous because the man had been advanced from the forecastle.

They all strongly denied this.

The Magistrate thought they were acting very foolishly. He did not think the boatswain acted as they said he did. He may have been a little harsh, but he had not ill-treated any of them. He advised them to return, or he would be obliged to send them to jail.

They all refused again to return so long as the boatswain was in the ship. Some of them remarked that they would have mutinied on the voyage to Bombay, only they did not like to frighten the Captain's wife who was on board. They were willing to work, but they would not be treated by the boatswain as dogs. They could not smile but he asked them what they were smiling at, and as they looked gloomy he threatened to lengthen their jaws.

The Magistrate remarked he could not help it, if they refused to work he must send them to jail for four days, and fine them a week's wages.

They asked for their discharge then from the ship, as they were determined not to go back on board.

The Captain refused to make any compromises.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.—The depression passing through the Central Provinces yesterday morning recurred during the day, and has advanced northwards into Bundelkhund, south-east of Rajputana and the eastern districts of Central India ; the centre, at 8 a.m., was probably midway between Saugor and Jhansi. The depression at the centre is unchanged in amount. Very strong cyclonic winds prevail in the North-West Provinces, Central Provinces,

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, twist, &c. &c.
10 bales grey shirtings, 10 lbs.
7 " " 9½ lbs.
5 " dhoties.
2 cases colored lappets.
2 " net scarfs.
2 " white handkerchieves.
1 " grey holes.
1 " colored flannel.
6 casks grease.
A few cases of wine, such as claret, whisky, champagne, &c.
50 gross, cup square, cassel and holl brass hooks.
On account of the concerned—
12 cases wire wove roofing, substitute for glass.
1 " varnish for the above.
On account of he concerned—
1 case damaged broad cloth.
Also at 3 p.m. at the Government Central Press, Fort—
Iron tank, fly wheel, wall brackets, hangers, scrap iron and miscellaneous binders' press.

AUCTION SALE OF EUROPEAN SCANTLINGS AND POSTS.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, opposite to Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co.'s Oil Godown, on account and risk of Memon Ebram Hajee Jakeria, and by order of Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co., the following goods:—
About 35 tons European scantlings.
About 6 tons European posts.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, September 20, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the President, Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms the effects of the late Deputy Surgeon-General Chappell, consisting of wearing apparel, uniform dresses, &c. &c.
The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 handsome, strong, second-hand, office shigram, in very good order.
1 powerful grey Arab horse, 14-2, very quiet, goes in single and double harness.
1 handsome, strong, English-built brougham by "Kesterton," of long Acre.
1 strong English-built victoria, in good order.

Under instructions from the Port Storekeeper, State Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the State Railway store-yard, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, a large quantity of fish plates, brakegear, brass bars, door bolts, brackets, brass catches for venetians, large iron chains, blue glass sheets for windows, carriage door handles, hinges, springs, steel for windows brass staffes, signal glasses, new carriage roof lamps, augurs, carpenters' tools, files, hammers, picks, powras, platelayers, cases of paints steel and iron rails, turn tables, roof and sheds of timber and tiles, &c., &c.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd October next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fish-bowl gold fish, very handsome table, hanging, and wall lamps, Bussorah fowls, a collection of choice plants such as Poona roses, ferns, begonias, &c., &c., the property of A. HUSON Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO
Bombay, 20th September 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 19.

THE only changes in London financial quotations advised by Reuter's message of last evening are in Rupee Securities, which were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, at £69¼, and lower to the same extent in 4½ per cents, at £73¼. Silver is still quoted by Reuter, and privately at 44 3-16d. per oz., and it is reported here that the recent rise has been caused by speculators.

Wheat was dull, and London quotations show no change; but No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was 3d. per cental dearer. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was firmer, and Calcutta Seed was 6d. per quarter higher to arrive by either route. Rapeseed and Poppyseed were quiet and unaltered in price.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet again after a small day's business, the sales having reached only 6,000 bales, including 800 Surats. A further decline of 1-16d. was established in ready Mid.-Uplands; but Surats were unchanged, all round. In American Arrivals there was a drop of 3-64d. in the nearest position, and of 1-64d. in all others. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady.

The East India Wool Auction opened in Liverpool yesterday, with 6,000 bales put forward. There was a good competition, but prices were unchanged.

In New York the spot price was put up 1-16 cent. at 10½ cents; but December Futures were four points lower, at 9·69 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 15,000 bales, which compares as follows with the figures for the preceding two years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Tuesday's Receipts	15,000	37,000	21,000
Three days' do. ...	43,000	97,000	53,000
Since 1st Sept.	128,000	323,000	179,000

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc. Rs.	21,58,649
Do. do. Branches	Inc. "	16,661
Other Deposits	Dec. "	11,92,240
Government Securities	Dec. "	5,34,597
Loans	Inc. "	33,32,490
Bills Discounted	Dec. "	7,59,498
Cash with other Banks	Dec. "	2,65,418
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	5,61,810

It will be seen from the figures given above that notwithstanding a large increase in Government Deposits a falling off of over 5½ lakhs in the Cash Balance had taken place. This has been mainly owing to a strong demand for money on loan, due to an exceptional cause, the increase under this item having been 33¼ lakhs; but in trade requirements generally there has been no great expansion, the decrease in private Deposits having been partially met by a diminution in Discounts.

COTTON.—The Mills have not been in the market for ready stuff to-day, and a very quiet feeling has prevailed, the only purchases which have transpired being a little Veerumgaum at Rs. 197; and a few lots of Julgaum and Kirkly, taken for export at Rs. 206 and Rs. 2-12, respectively. In Cotton of the next crop European buyers have made contracts in "Good" Bengals at Rs. 168; and 1,000 bales have been booked in the three current qualities chiefly amongst dealers from Rs. 168½ for "Good" to Rs. 188½ for "Fine," all for January delivery. The market for other growths has been dull, but with Rs. 229½ quoted for "Good" Broach for March; Rs. 200½ for "Good" Bhownuggar for May; and Rs. 198 for "Good" Jalgaum for March, with small transactions in Bhownuggur above reported.

WHEAT continues dull, and only a small business has been done to-day, while quotations for Pessy and Delhi have further receded half to one anna per cwt.; other descriptions, however, showing no change in value, so far. We quote:—

		Rs. a. p.	
White Pessy,	91 per cent...	5 0 6	per cwt.
Do.	85 " ...	4 15 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	...	4 12 0	"
Red Delhi	...	4 8 0	"

SEEDS are not enquired for to any extent, and the market remains quiet at our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	142 bales.
Wheat	35,503 cwts.
Linseed	3,150 "
Rapeseed	4,139 "
Poppyseed.....	640 "

FREIGHTS are weaker, demand for Wheat space having almost ceased. Business has been done to-day at 25s. for Wheat to Liverpool at 25s.; and at 21s. 3d. to 20s. for Myrabollams to the same port, this month's shipment.

EXCHANGE opened irregular at about 1s. 4 17-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, but speedily advanced to 1s. 4 9-16d. for the former, and 1s. 4 19-32d. for the latter, and as the receipt of Calcutta advices the quotations became 1s 1s. 4 19-32d. and 1s. 4¾d., respectively, 1s. 4⅝d. having been named this afternoon for Wire Transfer in one direction. There has been a fair demand for remittance; but we have not heard of much private Paper offering, the immediate future of Exchange being still unsettled owing to doubts as to the *bona fide* nature of the advance in Silver. The tone was firm at closing, however, though somewhat uncertain, as usual, pending the receipt of news regarding Council sales. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 4⅝d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 19-32d. to ¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4 11-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 7-8d.	"
Francs do.	178½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at a decline of 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. in Fours from Saturday's closing rates, and 100⅜ for Money, 100½ for the coming account, and par for the 30th October were quoted; but the market subsequently declined further, the cash price at closing having been 100 3-16. The quotation for 4½ per cents. has been put down to 105 again.

SHARES have not been much enquired for to-day and the only changes we have to note are a decline of Rs. 7½ in City of Bombay Mill shares; of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, and Colaba Land, Mill shares; an advance of Rs. 10 in Empress; and Rs. 5 in Luckmidass Khimji; and in Press Shares, a decline of Rs. 2 in New East Indian and of Rs. 2½ in Mofussil.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN ANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	25,000	500	all	13 pct.	872½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	1.000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	890
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Co poration	12,000	100	all	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,500	$125		5 pct.	135
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	..

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,210
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	200	Rs.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	10	1,100	1,10	Rs. 10	840
Apollo Press Co (small shares)	75	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	62	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P Co., Ld	0	20	20	Rs. 1	101
Bombay Cotton Press.	101	12	12	Rs. 15	172
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,88	Rs. 0	200
East India Press Co.	0	1,00	1,00	Rs. 13	1,300
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	25	...	..	265
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co.	75	50	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 80	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	21	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,00	250	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	12	Rs.	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	40	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	50	50	Rs. 0	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	12	Rs. 10	540
rince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 5	80
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld. (Bellary.)	600	600	600	Rs. 0	315
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	410
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co.	300	600	600	25	550
Vaikart Press Co.	995	1,000	1,000	P	640

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—September 9, at Gorakhpur, the wife of F E Godfrey, of a daughter.
MULLALY—August 30, at Ranikhet, the wife of Lieut H Mullaly, R E, of a son.
O'BRIEN—September 10, at Stoke Cottage, Simla, the wife of E C O'Brien, Assistant Director-General, Post Office, of a son (prematurely.)

MARRIAGE.

WILLSON—JOHNSTONE—September 12, at All Saint's Church, Shillong, by the Rev W A Hamilton, James Wilson, Inspector of Schools, Assam, to Alice, eldest daughter of F J Johnstone, Chief Engineer, Public Works Dept, Assam.

DEATHS.

BOYD—September 15, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, of tonsilitis, Henrietta Francis Boyd, widow of the late E A Boyd, Esq., Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, aged 26.
DOWNIE—September 15, at Coonoor, Elsie, daughter of the Rev and Mrs D Downie, of the American Baptist Mission, Nellore, aged 8 years and 2 months.
EMBY—September 16, at St. Thomas' Mount, Mary Ann, the wife of Quarter-Master Sergeant W H Emby, "I" Battery 3rd Bde R A, aged 34 years and 8 days
RHIND—September 11, at Gorakhpore, suddenly, James Rhind, Locomotive Superintendent, Bengal and North Western Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

THE state of affairs in Upper Burma has been subjected of late to a good deal of unfavourable representation, and it is easy to appreciate the motives of the Chief Commissioner in promptly issuing a preliminary report upon the administration of that province in the year 1887-8. The report, while couched in sober terms, is much more encouraging than a good deal that we have heard lately. Burma, indeed, has presented us during the past three years with some ugly financial facts. The expedition which Lord Randolph Churchill told Parliament would add a trifling £200,000 to the expenditure figured in the accounts of 1885-6 for Rs. 60,50,000; in 1886-7 for Rs. 91,30,000, and in 1887-8 for Rs. 83,00,000. Such a succession of financial burdens inevitably lends a sober colouring to the eye that surveys any part of the field of administration in Burma, and it is not an easy matter to prophecy pleasant things of a country that makes such unpleasant marks upon the estimates. Nevertheless there are distinct signs of progress in the record of what has been done during the past year. The administration have given practical proof in many ways of their consciousness of the change for the better. Upper Burma no longer absorbs so much of the care of the Chief Commissioner as to make it necessary for him to delegate the administration of the lower province to a special Commissioner. Sir Charles Crosthwaite no longer makes Mandalay the centre of his administration, and his return to Rangoon marked the definite amalgamation of the administrations of the two provinces and the entrance upon a normal state of affairs. With the exception of the Police Department, which in Lower Burma is not in a healthy condition just now, all branches of the administration have been amalgamated in the two provinces. These are superficial marks of progress, but their significance so far as they go is encouraging. More noteworthy is the evidence of a tendency towards settlement which is contained in the change—unaccompanied as it has been by any weakening of authority—from a military occupation to a police occupation of a still unsettled country. The presence in the country of seventeen thousand military police, nearly all of them distributed in defensible posts, is of course a sign that much has to be done before Upper Burma can be deemed to be a settled and peaceful region. But it marks progress since the time not so long since when the authorities were turning up some chapters in Thiers to learn how Hoche had put down the chouans in La Vendee, in order to find out a prompt and effective way of putting down dacoits in Upper Burma. The control of this semi-military force is entirely in the hands of the District Magistrate, subject to the orders of the Commissioner of the division. They are distributed in posts of which the minimum strength is twenty-five men. Constant touch between the posts is maintained by systematic patrolling, and by civil police recruited in Burma. The transition from military to police occupation at first had an encouraging effect upon the dacoits. There was at the beginning of this year a marked recrudescence of disorder and outrage. But the transition period did not last long. The Indian military police proved staunch, and the dacoits have learnt to respect them. The posts have been made stronger than they were at first, the ordinary strength being now forty men, with patrols of not less than ten men each. There are close upon two hundred such posts, and they have been so distributed that a moveable column can at any time be formed for service in a specially disturbed district. An excellent account is given of the men. They are steady and well under discipline. They lead a hard and laborious life, with many comforts, but they yield a cheerful service, and whenever they have a brush with dacoits they are plucky and smart. They are well conducted too, and have shown none of that solidarity with the criminal classes which made some of the earlier Burman police recruits powerful auxiliaries to the dacoits. One peculiarly successful feature of the Upper Burma military police system is the ease with which, despite the wide distribution of the force, it can be made available for combined movements on a large scale. Sir Charles Crosthwaite speaks with much satisfaction of the results of operations of this kind, and instances a case in which four small columns were combined for service in the Myingyan district, one of the worst tracts of Upper Burma. There was much that was experimental in the constitution and distribution of the force, but so far the experiment seems to have succeeded admirably.

The contrast which Sir Charles Crosthwaite is able to draw between the condition of the annexed districts at the beginning of last year and at the end of July is striking, but he leaves the facts to speak for themselves, doubtless because he is conscious that it is still much too soon to look upon the settlement of Burma as an accomplished work. In the Mandalay district a conspicuous success has been achieved. At the beginning of 1887, though there was a force of several thousand men in the capital, with strong outlying detachments, forty miles to the east the authority which prevailed was that of the Bos, and not of the British. Three or four dacoit leaders held the country in terror, levying blackmail and recruiting followers in every village, and encouraging lawlessness by telling the people stories of a Prince over the water who would surely come by his own again. To-day the whole district is submissive and apparently contented. The leaders have either been captured or driven out; their bands have been dispersed, and the men who composed them have returned to peaceful avocations, and in some instance prominent disturbers of the peace have accepted service under Government and have done good service on the side of order. If in other districts, where the restoration of peace has not been so rapid, it has been largely because of the serious natural obstacles which have stood in the way of the authorities. In the frontier districts west of the Irrawady the vast forests at the foot of the Arakan mountain range, reeking with malaria, gave the insurgents a place of retreat into which it was difficult and dangerous to follow them. Bo Sweh and Ooktama were for a time masters of the situation, favoured as they were by the country and by an organization stronger than that of any other of the insurgent leaders. Bo Sweh was killed last October by mounted infantry in the Thayetmyo District, and in him perhaps the most formidable of the robber captains of Burma disappeared. Ooktama has retired from the scene, possibly to re-appear when and where he is least expected. But his power has been broken. Resolute military and police operations, combined with the application of the new Village Regulation and the offer of amnesty to all repentant marauders have, however, had an excellent effect. Upon the Village Regulation, apparently, the administration place great reliance for keeping the land at peace. It is part of their policy to conserve as far as they can the traditional apparatus of village life. In Lower Burma as in India—native India as well as British we are sometimes in the habit of forgetting—the old village constitution has been suffered and too often helped to fall to pieces. In Upper Burma Sir Charles Crosthwaite means to follow a more excellent way. The village will be called upon to fill its traditional place in the mechanism of administration, but it will in its corporate capacity be called upon also, under the Village Regulation, to accept joint responsibility for its peace. If this be not too harshly insisted upon it will be a potent means of discouraging wrong-doers and bringing them to justice. The people seem to recognize that their interests are on the side of order. Dacoits, provided with fair wages on public works, are learning that it is as easy to get a living honestly as dishonestly. To some of the cultivators Government is revealing itself in an unlooked for light as a provider of ways and means for cultivation. They are being helped with loans for permanent improvements and for the purchase of seed grain. Information on the revenue aspect of the policy of pacification is as yet deficient. In some districts we hear of the yield having been in 1887-8 much larger than in the year before. Where the figures are given the improvement is marked. In the Shwebo district it was over two lakhs, whereas last year it was under a lakh. In Mandalay it was Rs. 7,29,000, against only Rs. 3,40,000. In Taungdwingyi it went up from Rs. 87,000 to Rs. 2,12,000. The revenue for the whole province rose from Rs. 21,68,000 in 1886-7 to, it is provisionally estimated, Rs. 49,22,000, the Budget estimated however being for fifty-five lakhs. But with the fearful incubus of the special military and police expenditure of the past three years this is little enough. The whole revenue is still little more than half the extra charge which the pacification of Upper Burma has cost in a single year, and the promises of expansion which it gives do not seem to us to be great. The country is undoubtedly settling down. Equally undoubted is it that it is still very far from paying its way.

IN an article in *Macmillan's Magazine* on the wickedness—innate or acquired—of the native press, Mr. S. Wheeler tells a story illustrative of Oriental freedom of speech in regard to one's betters, which has lain embalmed in Sir John Malcolm's "History of Persia." A certain shopkeeper of Ispahan went one day to the Governor of the city, vowing that he could not pay a new tax, which, like all new taxes, was very obnoxious. "You must pay it," said the Governor, "or leave Ispahan. Go to Shiraz or Kashan if you like those towns better." "What good will that do me," said the shopkeeper; "when your brother is master at Shiraz and your nephew at Kashan?" "You may go to the Court, and complain to the Shah if I have done you injustice," said the long suffering Governor. "Your other brother is Prime Minister at Teheran!" said the complainant. The Governor becoming testy said "Then go to Gehennum, and vex me no more!" "The holy man your deceased father may be there!" Whereupon the Governor promised to look into the man's case for remission. This is not an apologue, though Mr. Wheeler seems to think it is; it is simply a little story which would have delighted Abe Lincoln at the White House in a moment of perplexity, when bored by the pertinacity of a free-tongued citizen; it may even be studied with profit by his Excellency at Gunnesh Khind when reading sundry cuttings from the *Pioneer* and other papers, which complain that though he is clever, he is too dull to take a hint from Allahabad in carrying on the affairs of this Presidency. An incident such as that related by Sir John Malcolm is natural enough, Mr. Wheeler considers, in a Mahommedan country, where all men are equal in the sight of God. But this abstract and theologic equality sometimes admits of one man ordering his brother who speaks his mind too freely to be bastinadoed till he has not another word to say on any subject. If Sir John had not hailed from north of the Tweed he could have understood that what was in form of words an outrageous insult to the magnanimous Governor, was in reality an ingenious piece of flattery quite in the Persian manner. Every item in the list of apparently objurgatory reproaches was a compliment, drawing the attention of the bystanders to the widespread and all-pervading influence of the Governor's relatives. When a man has heard that just as he is Governor of a great city his brother is master of another and his nephew rules elsewhere, and that another brother is the Prime Minister and all powerful with the Shah, he is not shocked at the suggestion that even in the lower regions the family influence is all powerful; this adds to the skill of the artful flatterer and secures his object. There are reproaches which praise as there is praise which is a reproach. It must be confessed that the attacks on the Government and on private individuals which form the dolorous subject of a long magazine article are not at all in the line of that Ispahani wag. Nor does it seem quite clearly the fact that while in Mahommedan countries one man is as good as another, in India the Hindu system of caste has checked freedom of action and freedom of speech and kept both within well-defined limits. Manu would not have prescribed fearful punishments for a man who spoke abusively of a Brahman, if there had not been a tendency to exuberance of vituperation even when people of the lower caste deemed it necessary to say what they thought of the twice-born. It is probably true that by the merciful law of compensation the extravagance of praise which is the inheritance of the East is counterbalanced by at least an equal development of the gift of vituperating with limitless force and fecundity whenever anything is to be gained by giving free rein to the tongue. The philosopher will put the redundant praise in the scale and weigh it against the superabundant vituperation, and strike an average of indifference sufficient for the ordinary needs of existence. Indifference tempered by occasional prosecution seems to be the panacea for the license of the native press which suggests itself to Mr. Wheeler. The prescription is that of the fashionable physician who ordered a pauper to take chicken broth and carriage exercise. The gravamen of the writer's case is that the native official and professional man are so morbidly sensitive to the calumnies and abuse of the libellers that they submit helplessly to the chantage by which their tormentors live. To ask them to exhibit a Stoic equanimity is to ask them to show the quality which *ex hypothesi* is conspicuous by its absence. Sir Lepel Griffin in an elaborate letter to the Government, which the *Times* has recently published, complains bitterly of the refusal of Government to allow him, and other officials traduced like him, to seek the protection of the law courts when they are wantonly libelled. The complaint will doubtless have the effect of encouraging the Bengali papers to persevere in a course of criticism which they have now reason to believe gives pain if it do not inflict injury. M. de Lesseps made it a rule of conduct—from which, it is true, he sometimes departed—not to contradict any statement which was made with evident bad faith, holding that such statements in the long run always refute themselves and discredit those who make them. Chantage—the system of exacting black mail by preferring false charges, or by the threat of preferring them—becomes unremunerative when the libeller is not heeded. The same rule applies if political denunciations founded on a misrepresentation of facts are disregarded. The Government of India has acted on this principle apparently in refusing Sir Lepel permission to drag his critics before the law courts.

THE bread riots in France are but the premonitory symptoms of the distress which there is reason to fear will be a general result of the inclemency of the past summer. The harvest throughout Western Europe has been seriously injured. The proposal to suspend the protective duties on foreign corn imported into France has a special interest for those concerned in the Indian wheat trade. For some weeks past there has been a great revival in the export trade from Bombay. Large stocks of wheat have been brought down by the B. B. and C. I. Railway from the districts around Delhi, in anticipation of the demand certain to arise in Europe as a consequence of the comparative failure of the harvest there. The temporary suspension of the import duties on cereals in France will stimulate the movement of wheat from this port and raise prices.

THE Crawford Commission of inquiry will open at the Council Hall, Poona, on the 8th October; not the 17th, as was stated in our telegraphic columns yesterday.

A PRIVATE in a line regiment writes from Poona to *Truth*:—

I read in your valuable journal that Lord Wolseley states that no recruits could be obtained if there were no dress suit. Surely he does not mean this to apply to India. We have our dress suit; but we wear it only once a year, and that is on Queen's birthdays.

There is another thing I wish to draw your kind attention to. My regiment has been in India about eighteen months, and we have been compelled to buy *seven suits of clothes each*, besides getting a suit on our arrival, which we were not allowed to wear, although we went through a campaign in Egypt with exactly the same pattern suit.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RELEASE OF MR. DILLON.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., has been released from prison owing to ill-health.

KING MILAN'S DIVORCE CASE.

VIENNA, SEPT. 18.

Austria and Germany have jointly approached King Milan with a view to inducing him to become reconciled to Queen Nathalie, and to stop the divorce proceedings.

BREAD RIOTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 18.

Owing to the inadequate harvest throughout France, isolated bread riots have taken place. The French Government will probably suspend the protecting duty on cereals.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 18.

In the Senate to-day Vice-President John Sherman advocated the union of Canada with the United States, at the same time preserving the local autonomy of both.

THE GRENADIERS' BALL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 19.

The 2nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers gave a ball at the Gymkhana Club, on Tuesday night, in commemoration of the centenary of the Regiment. H. E. the Governor and Lady Reay and H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught arrived at 10, leaving at 11-30. H. R. H. the Duchess was not present owing to mourning. The total number of guests was 350.

The guests on arrival were met in the porch by Colonel James and the Officers of the Regiment who received the Abyssinian Cross presented by Lord Napier of Magdala in recognition of the services of the Regiment in Abyssinia. On one side stood trophy of two men dressed in the correct uniform of the year 1788, consisting of red coats, white *dhoti*, native shoes, and the peculiar head-dress like that worn during the Peninsular Campaign. These were armed with flintlock muskets, and the havildar in charge carried a halberd. On the other side the trophy consisted of two men, dressed in the latest style.

Entering the room, the guests were met by Mrs. James, supported by the ladies of the Regiment. The Gymkhana grounds were prettily illuminated, and the roads from the gateways were lined with men of the Regiment in quaint native attires—fakirs, dhobies with bullocks, bheesties, and the like.

The ball-room was tastefully decorated with flags, and on the stage was arranged a trophy formed of a pile of drums surmounted by the Drum Major's baton and flanked by the regimental colours, while below was the pattern of the khaki uniform.

Shortly before midnight the following telegram was sent by Colonel James and the officers of the P.W. O. Grenadiers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales as Colonel of the Regiment:—"Grenadiers tender to their Colonel best wishes on occasion of their centenary."

POLO TOURNAMENT.

The final tie of the Poona Polo Tournament was played this evening. As anticipated it was a most closely contested match between the Artillery at Kirkee and the Bombay Gymkhana. The number of spectators was very large, and the excitement intense over the result. The band of the Durham Light Infantry was present on the ground.

In the first period after even play Holland secured goal for Kirkee, and a few minutes later Stockdale did the same with a fine side shot. Bombay then played up well, and twice carried the ball behind the Kirkee goal line, where it remained when time was called.

In the second period, after a close contest Holland took the ball in the neighbourhood of the Bombay goal, and Cloete, backing up well, planted it between the flags. Bombay now played up hard, Prevost getting the ball to himself succeeded in making goal. On changing sides Barton got well away, and despite Holland's efforts got the ball between the flags just as time was called. The score was Kirkee three, Bombay two.

In the third period, almost immediately on resumption of play the Bombay forwards got the ball, which stopped just in front of the Kirkee goal. Before the others could turn, Barton came up and secured another goal. Very even play followed, Kirkee gradually forcing the ball towards their opponents' ground, Radcliffe eventually scoring by a long shot. The game again was very evenly contested without any result. When time was called the game stood Kirkee four, Bombay three.

In the fourth period after up and down play Prevost succeeded in equalising the score. All now played up hard and well, when time was called with no further result, the score remaining at four.

The goals were now made double width, and it was agreed to decide the match by the first goal. After several close shots on either side Holland got the ball on to the centre of the ground, when Cloete and Radcliffe backing up well, the former secured the goal and tournament for Kirkee.

In celebration of the conclusion of the Tournament a dinner was held at the Gymkhana to-night, of which sixty persons partook. Speeches and songs followed and the company dispersed at a late hour.

STRIKE AT THE EDEN HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 19.

A panic, accompanied with a strike, occurred the other day at the Eden Hospital. The Resident Surgeon introduced a rule that the students of the Medical College who heretofore attended the native females in delicate condition would henceforward be permitted to confine European women also. This caused great alarm, and the nursing staff of the hospital struck work. The Sisters of Mercy attached to the hospital persuaded a few of the nurses to resume duty, pending the ultimate decision of the Surgeon-General. A committee composed of Doctor Coates, Principal, Medical College; Doctor Joubert, Principal, Eden Hospital; the Resident Surgeon; Lady Superior, Canning Home, and Superintendent of the Nursing Staff, Eden Hospital, was held. It was resolved that only three students of the Medical College would go three times a week, and attend confinement cases among the European women, but under the immediate supervision of the Lady Superintendent, Assistant Matron, and two pupil nurses. The public are not satisfied with this modification, and many European females who went to the hospital to be admitted as patients returned home on hearing of the new order.

THE TELLICHERRY BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 19.

The second case on appeal in connection with the Sub-Judge of Tellicherry has ended, judgment being reserved.

HON'BLE COLONEL HASTED.

The Hon'ble Colonel Hasted, Public Works Member on the Council, takes six months' special leave, Colonel Mead acting for him.

THE NATIVE STATES AND THE FRONTIER DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 19.

Major Melliss, says the *Pioneer*, returned to Simla on Tuesday. He thoroughly inspected the durbar troops at Jummor and Srinagar during his visit to Kashmir in connection with the general scheme for the defence of India.

The Government of India, with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Hyderabad Contingent, have ordered the establishment of British officers for each Regiment of Cavalry and Infantry to be increased from four to six, one officer being added at once, and another next year.

BOLAN PASS RAILWAY.

The high level railway through the Bolan Pass was finished a few days ago, and Quetta has now a broad-gauge communication by two routes with the Indus Valley system.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT AT MHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, SEPT. 19.

Faziludin and Dina, of the 17th Infantry, ran amuck and killed four men, and one woman, and severely wounded four others. The reason is unknown. Rumour says jealousy or religious fanaticism is at the bottom. Dina died the other day in hospital.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Two Pathan Sepoys, of the 17th Regiment, ran amuck at 12-30 to-day, killing three men and one woman, and wounding three others. The regiment turned out with great promptitude, but having no ammunition could do nothing. The guard soon arrived, however, and shot down the murderers who had been firing as fast as they could at every one they met. It is not known how they got their ammunition, as every precaution is taken to prevent them from obtaining it at all times. Great sympathy is felt for the regiment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 18.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Labourdonnais arrived here, at 6 p.m., to-day.

PENANG, SEPT. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan left here for Bombay, at 2 p.m., to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 19.

The mail steamer Kashgar, from China, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅞

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¼
4½ per cent. „	73¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	44 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 18.

10 p.m.	80·5

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	81·9
4 p.m.	83·3

A BOLTON correspondent states that a young lady in Southport, who has a fortune in her own right, and is the daughter of a banker in that town, recently became enamoured of a handsome young clown, named Carilland, while he was performing at a circus. She succeeded in meeting him, and the pair left Southport together on the evening of August 22. The station-master at Bolton received a telegram asking him to detain "a lame young lady who was travelling by the Southport train." He endeavoured to carry out the request; but it so happened that there were two lame young ladies in the train, and he arrested the wrong one. In the meantime the banker's daughter and her lover made their way to the Bolton Registry Office and were duly married. The newly-wedded couple subsequently left for Scarborough, where they propose to spend the honeymoon.

MR. HURLBERT's book on Ireland, says the *World* has been a godsend for the *Times*, and was honoured by four columns and a half of quotations—for it could not be described as a review. The story is told well in vivid and racy language, and is very effective; but there are many, no doubt, who have had the privilege of hearing Mr. Hurlbert hold a brief equally brilliant for the other, or rather the Home Rule, side. Perhaps the *Times* does not know this; but for the moment, Mr. Hurlbert is a powerful advocate, however, and one to whom everybody will listen. The *Freeman's Journal* announces gaily that the line of evidence with regard to the forged letters is complete, and that the Government and the *Times* are beginning to quake, as they find out that their case is not so unassailable as they supposed. The *Times* is not likely to shrink from any responsibility in the matter, nor will Mr. Walter or Mr. Buckle fail to put in an appearance should they be wanted. But it is not necessary for either Mr. Buckle or Mr. Walter to be called as witnesses, or brought into the matter at all. The people to give evidence are those who were the intermediaries, or who carried on the negotiations for the *Times*, and they need not necessarily be either the proprietor or the editor.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the standing committee of the Municipal Corporation, the new designation of the old Town Council, was held yesterday afternoon, and there were present Mr. Sayani, in the chair, Colonel Merewether, R. E., Drs. Waters and Cowasjee Hormusjee, Rao Saheb Mandlik and Messrs. R. N. Khote, Javerilal Umiashunker, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and M. N. Banajee.

THE NEW TITLE.

Dr. Cowasjee asked why their agenda paper that day was headed as "Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation" instead of "Town Council." He thought that the new designation should not be given them until after the 1st April under the new Municipal Act.

Rao Saheb Mandlick explained that there was a special provision made in the Act by which they should be called the "Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation" after the Act was passed.

Dr. Cowasjee remarked that it seemed to be inconsistent inasmuch as the Standing Committee was to be elected under the Act out of the 75 members of the new Corporation.

The chairman said that it was the law.

EXTENSION OF THE BHULESHWAR MARKET.

The Standing Committee accorded the necessary sanction to the Commissioner to his applying to Government to declare that certain plots of land and buildings standing thereon, situated on the north and east sides of Bhuleshwar-road, are required for public purposes, namely, the extension of Bhuleshwar vegetable and fruit market and widening of the road-way.

THE RESERVOIR LEAKAGE QUESTION AGAIN.

The Standing Committee considered the resolution of the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the question of the leakage of the Malabar Hill and the Bhundarwada Reservoirs, dated the 8th inst., asking whether or not the Town Council wanted them to report on the whole question raised in connection with all the papers referred to them. Mr. Javerilal gave the following notice of motion on the subject:—

Referring to the enquiry made by the Sub-Committee appointed to report on the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs as to the points on which they should report, I desire to inform you that I shall move at the next meeting of the Town Council that the Sub-Committee report on the following points:—

(1). What works the Committee, after consulting the Deputy Executive Engineer, consider should be taken in hand now?

(2). Whether the Committee do or do not consider that it would be better to finish one reservoir first before undertaking the work of the other? If not, why not?

(3). An abstract estimate of cost signed by the Deputy Executive Engineer and properly allocated between Revenue and Loan.

(4). What works the Committee consider may be further considered hereafter?

(5). To report the *facts* regarding the supervising staff for Bhandarwada only, and from the records of the Town Council to report with reference to the *whole* period during which this reservoir was under construction.

(*a*). What references were made to the Town Council for staff?

(*b*). How, *in each instance*, the Town Council treated these references?

(*c*). Whether *during the whole of this period* any report was submitted to the Council showing that the weakness of the staff was causing or likely to cause bad or indifferent work?

(6). To report if the contractors' bills were paid on certificates that the work had been satisfactorily performed.

In accordance with the above he moved a resolution which was seconded by Mr. Khote.

The Rao Saheb objected altogether to going into the question at all. He wished it to be clearly understood he would be no party to ordering any investigation into past acts, which could do them no good, nor bring them back a pie to the Municipal treasury. There was no crying necessity for going into the question, and what they should do was to make the best of the works they had accepted and for which a portion of the Town Council, the Corporation and the Commissioner were responsible for. They were all in the aggregate responsible for the past; but he begged that no aspersions whatever should be cast upon any of their former servants who were absent. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Waters agreed with the Rao Saheb, and remarked that he always understood the whole question as to what was necessary to be done to the reservoirs to prevent their leakage, and also to consider Mr. Tomlinson's proposals to the Vehar. But he had a doubt to deal with the matter controversially. They should not enter into a controversy with the present executive on a matter which had reference to the conduct of men who had left their service, especially of Mr. Forde. There was one thing particularly distasteful to him, and he was prepared to deal vigorously with it. In the correspondence there was an attempt to throw blame on that gentleman, and Dr. Waters was prepared to discuss Mr. Tomlinson's report with regard to that vigorously and dispute it. But he could not see what could be gained by discussing the failure possibly or the shortcomings of former and probably present servants of the Municipality. It would be inconvenient and also undignified, because the Executive always had the last word like the editor of a newspaper. Therefore he thought they should devote themselves to recommending what portion of Mr. Tomlinson's recommendations should be carried out and what should not.

Col. Merewether also agreed with the Rao Saheb's remarks regarding the inutilitity of going into the question. He thought it would be a great pity even to take up that part of Mr. Tomlinson's report referred to by Dr. Waters or any other part of it. He suggested that the last two paragraphs in Mr. Javerilal's motion might be withdrawn.

Mr. Javerilal was not prepared to do so. He considered they involved an important principle which should guide them in the future with regard to important works. His object in having this point cleared up was not to cast censure or blame on any servants of the Municipality, but merely to see how far the Town Council and the Executive had done their duty in the matter.

The Rao Saheb then proposed that paras. 5 and 6 be deleted. If they wanted to stop the leaks they could not do it except by chunam, going into the whole question would not do it.

The Commissioner explained that he was not concerned in the matter at all, and merely wished to speak in defence of those who were absent. He desired to repeat what he said on the last occasion, that no advantage whatever would be gained by putting persons in the unpleasant position of defending themselves. It would oblige him to take up the Municipal records to bring forward all sorts of instances to show that the Town Council did not give the Executive what they asked for. He would be exceedingly sorry to do so, and it would be much against his will; but that would be the outcome of Mr. Javerilal's resolution, he would be obliged to bring post facts to notice simply in self-defence.

Dr. Cowasjee defended the resolution appointing the Committee, and remarked that it would be an evil day for the Municipality if an investigation into the whole thing was not thoroughly and properly conducted to ascertain who was responsible for this gigantic failure. In order that their present staff might be awakened to a sense of their responsibility in connection with the works under them over which to keep a good watch the Standing Committee should go thoroughly into the question.

Mr. Banaji, as the mover of the resolution which appointed the Committee, claimed that he had not wished by it to raise any controversy. He thought the members of the committee had sense enough not to rake up matters which did no good at all. It was contemplated by the resolution that the committee should report as to who was primarily responsible for the leakage. The investigation would be a wholesome lesson, that in any future period their action would be criticised and open to censure if they were proved to be in the wrong.

The chairman observed that if they had any regard for their self-respect, he thought it was their duty to go into the matter thoroughly as the Commissioner seemed to think it was his duty to rake up all sorts of instances in which the Town Council did not grant what was asked for and put them forward.

The amendment deleting para. five and six of the motion was then put and lost.

Col. Merewether than proposed another amendment referring the points of paras. 1, 2, 3 and 4 to the Sub-Committee and with regard to 5 and 6 asking for a statement to be furnished to the Standing Committee of facts with regard to the period during which the reservoir was under construction, extending from the beginning of the consideration of the question of the sanction of the work until the completion of the works.

Dr. Waters seconded the amendment, which was also lost.

Mr. Javerilal's motion was carried by a majority.

SUB-LETTING OF CONTRACTS IN THE TANSA WORKS.

The following letter from the Commissioner on this subject was next considered.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—As explained already to the Town Council at the time Dr. Waters made his motion on the 27th August 1888. I have no reason to interfere in the matter of Col. Beaumont, Messrs. Greengrass and Co. and others, who have been employed by Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co. to do portions of the work let to them. Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Company's contract amount to 42 lakhs of rupees, and their work extends over more than 46 miles of country. The work itself includes 8 tunnels (some of them over 3000 ft. in length) earth-work, masonry conduct, pipe laying and bridges. Any one acquainted with the execution of large engineering projects, will understand that it is out of the question to expect any firm to do departmentally the whole of such a work as this, because the rates to be paid would be ruinous alike to the Municipality as to the contractors. The universal practice on such large works is for the larger contractors to give out portions of the work as piece work to smaller men, subject to the general superintendence of the contractors. This, however, in no way detracts from the final responsibility of the real contractors, and it is with them, and them alone, that the Municipality have to settle. The dispute among the smaller men, such as that referred to in Dr. Waters' motion, is of a kind that is certain to arise in every large undertaking of any kind. It is, however, of not the smallest consequence to the Municipality, as we only recognize Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., and pay them for the quantity of work done so long as the work is properly done. It is no business of the Municipality whether the persons who do it squabble among themselves or not. In the present case, Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Clerke and myself, brought out Colonel Beaumont, a gentleman of special experience in the work of tunnel boring by machinery, to execute the tunnel portion of their contract. Pending the arrival and fixing of pneumatic machinery, Colonel Beaumont started work by hand, giving some of the tunnelling as piece-work to Messrs. C. Greengrass and Co. This hand work was to be stopped in the case of the large tunnel in the sub-division of Mr. Greengrass, at the will of Colonel Beaumont, as soon as the pneumatic machinery was ready. In all this there was nothing to object to. The real dispute appears to be between Messrs. Greengrass and the persons they employed to do portions of their work, but as above stated this is a matter in which the Municipality is in no way concerned. The only point on which any doubt could arise is the employment of Mr. J. Greengrass as superintendent of works on a sub-division in which his brother was working as contractor. Mr. J. Greengrass' district was 12 miles in length and out of this 12 miles his brother had to work to the extent of 185 feet or say 60 yards. To disturb a section of 12 miles for the sake of 60 yards would have been unwise in any case, and as rock tunnelling is a work the very nature of which admits of no fraud being practised (the only thing to be paid for being the hole in the rock after it is made), Mr. Clerke very rightly considered that there was no possible harm in allowing Mr. J. Greengrass to remain on the sub-division. The final payment to Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co. will be made on account of the tunnels by measurements of the lengths bored, and special care is taken to see that the levels and width come up to the specification, these being checked by Mr. White. I have ascertained that Messrs. Greengrass and Co. have no masonry or other work, except tunnelling, on any portion of the line. Indefinite sub-letting will, of course, not be allowed in masonry or in any other similar work in which bad material and workmanship could be put in, or in any other case in which the engineers consider it objectionable, but as above explained, there is no way in which bad work could be done in the way of a tunnel, considering that what is paid for is merely a hole measured and paid for by its length. The bonus to be earned on the tunnels by Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co. is Rs. 60,000 and they have, therefore, the strongest reason for getting the tunnels bored in time to the satisfaction of the executive engineer, failing which the bonus will not be paid.

Dr. Waters, in proposing the letter be recorded, remarked that the system of sub-letting was very harmful. He begged to state that in the small space of 60 yards the work of the aqueduct could be greatly damaged. But he wished to say that one thing he had touched upon in his notice had not been referred to in the letter, and that was the strong inter-connection and consanguinity there seemed to be between the contractors and the Municipal servants, as there was in the case of the construction of the Malabar Hill Reservoir. It was most inadvisable sub-letting under these circumstances.

Mr. Banaji, in seconding the motion placing the letter on record, remarked it at least proved that nothing wrong had been done.

Mr. Javerilal strongly objected to the principle of setting up a Municipal official to supervise his brother's work. It should be condemned on all occasions.

Dr. Cowasjee said there has been no harm in it, but there was a good deal of objection in one brother supervising another's work. He asked if it was not possible in mundane affairs for a relative or intimate friend to give larger measurements for the work than was actually done, when a man was hard up for money. He had heard of several cases where larger measurements had been given for temporary accommodation.

The chairman said their thanks were due to Dr. Waters for bringing the matter to their notice.

The Standing Committee then adjourned.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will be good enough to give a little space in your paper to bring to the notice of the managing committee of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution an inconvenience from which we suffer. Owing to the increasing popularity of the institution the number of girls is daily increasing, but the amount of space allotted to us is so very small, that we suffer much from the heat. There are about ninety girls at present. We have in all nine classes, yet the space at our disposal is only 40 by 30 yards.

Now, Mr. Editor, ask yourself, whether it is possible to accommodate so many in so limited a space. I hope the managing committee will be good enough to give us one of the two floors that they have at their disposal.

Sept. 19. SOONABAI N. P.

THE GUNPUTTI PROCESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you, or any one answer through your columns, a legal question which the order of the Commissioner of Bombay Police, which was published in your issue of the 14th instant, forbidding the procession of Gunputti, has raised? Section 27 of the District Police Act No. VII. of 1867, amended by Acts X. of 1872 and XVI. of 1874, runs as follows:—"The District Superintendent and Assistant District Superintendent of Police may, as occasion requires, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads or in the public streets or thoroughfares, and prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which, such procession may pass. They may also regulate the use of music in the streets of towns on occasion of festivals and ceremonies." The question is whether Bombay itself is not a district, and if it be, the mere omission of the word Commissioner in the above section has given the Commissioner of Bombay a widely extended power so as to stop the procession of Gunputti on Monday last, from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m. The Commissioner may conduct the procession, but cannot altogether forbid it, as it seems against the sound English policy and against natural justice and equity. As we are to look to the spirit and not the letter of the section, the sooner the question is answered the better.

Sept. 19. X.

RATEPAYERS' MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue I read an advertisement inviting the attendance of the ratepayers and the public of this city, at a meeting of the Ratepayers' Association, to be held to-morrow afternoon, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. As it is now rather late to communicate direct with the secretaries of the Association, under whose auspices the meeting is convened, and their offices being unknown to me, I hope you will kindly allow me to suggest, through your medium, to them, the desirability of separating the ratepayers or rather qualified voters from the general public, schoolboys, and Mobeds at the gathering. Arrangements could be made very easily by reserving a large number of seats for voters, on whose opinion and selection of candidates as corporators will in a great measure depend the future of Municipal self-government. My experience gathered at the first ward meeting held in 1875, of which I was promoter, had led me to throw out this hint in time.—Yours, &c.,

BHASKERAO B. PITALE,
A Member of the Ratepayers' Association.

Sept. 19.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE POONA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 18.

THE annual Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by H. E. the Governor at the Council Hall this evening, in the presence of a brilliant company of Europeans of both sexes and a number of native notabilities. H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and the Duchess of Connaught were among those present at the ceremony. A guard of honour consisting of a detachment of the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, with band and colours, was drawn up in front of the tent in which H. E. the Governor addressed the company, before formally declaring the exhibition to be open. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Reay.

The Hon. J. B. Richey, the president of the committee of management, in asking the Governor to open the exhibition, said:—On behalf of the Western India Fine Arts Society, I have the honour to ask your Excellency to kindly open our annual exhibition. I may, perhaps, be allowed to take this opportunity publicly to acknowledge how much our society is indebted to Mr. Archer for his kindness in undertaking the somewhat thankless task to be a judge on this occasion, and I think I should also be omitting my duty if I did not acknowledge the obligations we are under to our new secretary, Colonel Hutchinson. He had an unusual amount of work to do on account of the unusual number of the exhibits. I hope your Excellencies and other visitors will be satisfied with the results. (Applause.)

H. E. the Governor then addressed the assembly as follows:—Your Royal Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen,—Various people look forward to various events, during the Poona season, with various emotions. We have got our polo tournaments, our lawn-tennis tournaments, our cricket tournaments, and I may, perhaps, be excused for saying that I always look forward to this art tournament with the greatest interest. This year I looked forward to it also with some trepidation, because my distinguished friend, Sir Charles Elliot, speaking on a recent occasion at Simla, in opening the art exhibition there, said that he was afraid that the Simla committee had indented too largely on the Bombay treasures of art. Now, I admit that Sir Charles Elliott is a great connoisseur in the way of indenting on the Bombay presidency. (Hear, hear.) I have noticed his knowledge on former occasions, and, therefore, when I saw that he was at what I may call his old game again, I was a little afraid for this exhibition. It reminded me of the first Emperor Napoleon, who sent his brothers to govern various provinces of his vast empire, and gradually the best treasures of the various provinces found their way to the central museum, the Louvre in Paris. I was a little afraid that something of that sort might have happened here. But far from it. We have been equal to the occasion, and the number of exhibits exceeds by a hundred those of former years. Of course, in matters of art the quantity does not matter so much as the quality; but I believe that experienced judges are of opinion that not only in quantity, but also in quality, this exhibition can hold its own with the previous exhibitions. We have met several old friends whom we always welcome on these occasions—Mr. Chisholm, and Colonel Pullan who carries away three prizes, Mr. Cousns, Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Jardine—and not only the ladies of the High Court, but also the judges. But we have also to welcome several new friends, and I may add that the pleasing feature of this exhibition is that we have several exhibits from other presidencies. Among the newcomers is a revival, Colonel Strahan, who for some years abstained from sending to Poona, but who has been kind enough to favour us with an exquisite picture which has carried away Mrs. Richey's prize. Then I may, perhaps, be allowed to allude to my own prize. The judges have been in the fortunate position of Paris. There were two competitors for it, but they have not done what Paris did, but they have followed the example of Solomon, and halved it—(laughter)—so that my prize goes to Mrs. Kitchener and Mrs. Uloth; and I shall be very pleased if next year I get for my prize three co-sharers. Then Colonel James carries away his Royal Highness's prize for officers. We are very much indebted for the patronage given to this exhibition by their Royal Highnesses. One of their prizes has been carried off by Colonel James and the other prize by Lance-Corporal Aitkin; while General Solly-Flood's prize has been won by Sub-Conductor Wickham. The order of merit, if any were given, would be carried off by Mr. Archer. Unfortunately the native exhibits are not very numerous, but Mr. Pestonji Bomanji and Mr. Dinshaw are good representatives. The exhibition again illustrates that in the world of art no reputation can be maintained except by contiuous effort and hard work. There are many instances in this exhibition of that continuous effort which, as I have said, is so necessary. Among the most conspicuous I may mention Colonel Boyd, and Colonel Hutchinson, the indefatigable secretary. I may also say here that there are many instances in this exhibition, in which we find that it has been realised, that the great thing in art is to be absolutely truthful—true to nature, and true to whatever may be the ideal that the artist places before him. When we speak of ideals, we do not mean undisciplined ideals, but we mean that ideal which in art is the result of a well-disciplined mind which reproduces pure and clear thoughts which must be in the mind before it can be reproduced on canvas, and I am happy to see there is very little in this exhibition which betrays that false tendency prevailing in literature and art, which is really the result of want of discipline; although it arrogates to itself the magniloquent title of naturalism. If this exhibition in its course from year to year illustrates sincere art and repudiates all insincere reproductions, I am sure it will do good, not only to those who come here to obtain the prizes, but also to those who have acquired good taste. And then we can apply to their exhibitions the words of Alfred Austin:

"Nothing gross
Can reach the elevation of our thoughts
Wherein no doubt transfigured."

THE PRIZE LIST.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PRIZE.

For the best picture in oil or water-color by an amateur artist.

No. 16—Oil—Mrs. Uloth—Rs. 150.
No. 269—Water-Color—Mrs. Kitchener—Rs. 150.

H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PRIZES.

1. For the best landscape in water-colours or oils, by an officer of the Bombay Army.

No. 279—Water-Colour—Col. F. James,—Rs. 60.

2. For the best drawing by a private soldier of Artillery, Cavalry or Infantry, serving with the British Army, Bombay.

No. 375—Crayon—Lance-Corporal D. M. Aitken, Durham Light Infantry—Rs. 30.

3. For the best drawing by a private soldier, serving with the Native Army.

No competition.

MR. PROPERT'S PRIZE.

For the best *bona fide* landscape in oil, Indian subject.

No. 33—Oil—Mr. R. F. Chisholm—Rs. 100.

MR. RICHEY'S PRIZE.

For the best *bona fide* landscape in water-colour, Indian subject.

No. 267—Water-Colour—Colonel Strahan, R.E.—Rs. 100.

MAJOR-GENERAL SOLLY-FLOOD'S PRIZE.

For the best drawing by a Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army.

Series of figure sketches—Sub-Conductor Wickham—Rs. 25.

KHAN BAHADUR PADAMJI PESTONJI'S PRIZES.

1. For the best drawing in oil or water-colour by a Native of India, professional or amateur.

No. 45—Oil—Mr. Pestonji Bomanji—Rs. 40.

2. For the second best.

No. 140—Oil—Mr. D. B. Dinshaw—Rs. 25.

MR. J. G. MOORE'S PRIZE.

For the best original flower-painting in water-colours.

No. 246—Mrs. John Jardine—Rs. 50.

SOCIETY'S EXTRA PRIZES.

1. For the best study of a head from life, by a lady.

No. 46—Oil—Mrs. Whitworth—Rs. 50.

2. For the best study of a figure from life, by alady.

No. 152—Oil—Mrs. R. Pinhey—Rs. 50.

SOCIETY'S PRIZES.

1. For the best original flower-painting in oils.

No. 162—Oil—The Misses James—Rs. 50.

2. For the best figure-painting in oils.

No. 168—Oil—Mr. H. Cousens—Rs. 50.

3.—For the best figure-painting in water-colors.

No. 266—Water-Color—Mrs. Scott—Rs. 50.

4. For the best drawing in black and white or sepia.

No. 223—Colonel A. Pullan—Rs. 50.

5. For the best series of four landscape sketches in oil, *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 by 12.

Nos. 329 to 332—Colonel A. Pullan—Rs 50.

6. For the best series of four landscape sketches in water-color, *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 8 by 12.

Nos. 132 to 135—Colonel A. Pullan—Rs. 50.

7. For the best painting from still life, (fruit, flowers or game, &c.).

No. 231—Mr. H. Birdwood—Rs. 30.

8. For the best copy in oil, water-colors, or chalk, from a painting, engraving, or photograph.

No. 59—Miss Luckhardt—Rs. 30.

9. For the best photograph—(landscape or figure).

No. 338—Major Rogers, R.E.—Rs. 30.

COMMENDED.

Nos. 7 and 40—Mr A Grey.
„ 10 and 66—Colonel W. S. Hunt.
„ 54—Mr. Whitworth.
„ 55—Mr Sealy.
„ 62, 62A, 67, 68, and 69—Mr. W. M. Fletcher.
„ 86, 89, 91, and 94—Miss Johnston.
„ 103—Miss. Sim.
„ 104—Mrs. W. H. Uloth.
„ 107—Mrs. Blathwayt.
„ 97, 115, 116, 124, and 125—Mrs G W Vidal.
„ 128—Mrs Fairlie Muir.
„ 90—Miss Locque.
„ 228—Mrs S D Sassoon.
„ 229—Miss Edith J. Hudson.
„ 235—Colonel Swinhoe.
„ 272—Mr. G. A. Anderson.
„ 278—Lieutenant D. C. A. Andrew.
„ 299, 300, 301, and 302—Mr. H. Birdwood.
„ 303, 304, 305, 306, and 307—Mrs. Scott.
„ 311, 312, 313, 314 and 315—Lieut-Colonel Hutchinson.
„ 316, 317, 318 and 319—Mrs John Jardine.
„ 320, 321, 322 and 323—Miss Gell.
„ 324, 325, 327 and 328—Captain Burton.
„ 334—Lieutenant C. I. Fry.
„ 342 and 343—Colonel Boyd.
„ 348—Colonel Holberton.
„ 401 and 402—Mr E. T. Ebden.
„ 390 and 434—Mr. G. W. Vidal.
„ 381—M. J. A. Baines.
„ 436—Mr. H.Bromley.
„ 398—Mr. H. J. Parsons.
„ 389—Mr. F. Dunsterville.

HIGHLY COMMENDED.

Nos. 18, 126, 136, 137 and 138—Miss Lamb.
No. 21—Mr H C Soundy.
„ 22—Mr. A. Brownlow Fforde.
„ 37—Mr A Grey.
„ 51—Mrs. A. H. Brackenbury.
„ 73—Lieut-Colonel Hutchinson.
„ 80—Mr J E Down.
„ 102—Mr. J. Peyton.
„ 169—Mr Pestonji Bomanji.
„ 130— Mr. Isaac Benjamin.
Series of Sketches—Lieut Lovett.
Nos. 270, 271, and 275—Colonel F. James.
No. 273—Colonel G. Strahan, R. E.
„ 274, and 276 Lieut-Colonel H. S. Hutchinson.
„ 284—Mrs. Scott.
„ 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, and 293, Mrs. Jardine.
„ 243—Mrs Chisholm.
„ 382—Mr. J. A. Baines.
„ 400—Mr. H. J. Parsons.
„ 384—Major Rogers, R. E.
„ 388—Mr F. Dunsterville.
„ 395—Mr. G. W. Vidal.
„ 443—Dr Theodore Cooke.

THE IMPERIAL ICE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The somewhat sensational heading under which you published the report of the case of the Imperial Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, *vs.* Muncherska D. B. Wadia renders it necessary to state as briefly as possible a few facts connected with the character and formation of the company in justice to those connected with it. In 1886, or thereabouts, Mr. H. N. Vakil, knowing that Mr. P. M. Mehta was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those who were in need of it, brought to his notice the case of a young Parsee gentleman, Mr. Pestonjee H. Wadia, who was doing his best to manage a small ice factory which promised well, but which required a small capital to develop it. Mr. Wadia's friends were to help him by taking shares if a small company were formed. Mr. Mehta was prevailed upon to see what could be done, and a meeting was held on the premises of the factory, attended by Messrs. P. M. Mehta, E. R. Freeborn, Dr. J. Gerson Da Cunha and H. N. Vakil, when the place was inspected and the accounts examined. After this the terms on which the company should be started were carefully discussed, and it was settled that the machinery should be valued by competent engineers, one to be appointed by the vendors and one on behalf of the company, and the secretaries and managers should be remunerated as follows:—"The persons who at present constitute or who may hereafter constitute the firm of M. C. Motishaw and Co. are to be the secretaries and agents of the company for a period of fifteen years certain from the date of the registration of the company, and during that period they shall receive a commission equal to ten per cent. on the net annual profits of the company. Provided always that the remuneration payable to the said agents as aforesaid shall not be in

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON-MAJOR H. SKEY MUIR, M.D., Medical Staff, has been transferred from the charge of the Station Hospital, Delhi, to that of Chakrata, *vice* Surgeon-Major Notter, who has been ordered home to take up the appointment of Professor of Hygiene at Netley.

MAJOR C. G. MANSEL, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, has been deputed to the Biluchistan districts for the collection of statistics regarding the supply of trans-frontier camels. Orders have been issued for the laying down of a temporary line of telegraphic communication between Haripur and Derband. The telegraph section of the Bengal Sappers and Miners will lay and work the line.

THE sick transport and hospital establishments required by the Kabul Mission will concentrate at Peshawar not later than the 22nd instant.

THE section of a British field hospital (25 beds) will be established at the Hassan Abdal Railway Station, equipped with British privates' tents and barrack cots, for the sick of both British and native troops employed in the Hazara Expedition.

THE usual railway rest-camps at Rawalpindi, Mian Mir, Umballa, Meerut, Toondla, Delhi, Bandikui, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Sohagpur, Dinapore, and Muddapur, required for troops proceeding in relief and for embarkation in the Indian troopships, will be opened on such dates as the divisional and district authorities may consider necessary, and will remain open until the termination of the trooping season. Government have sanctioned the entertainment of the usual special and temporary establishments for carrying on the transport arrangements of the season.

THE transfer documents of all native pensioners who are paid by the Military Department in Bengal, and who desire transfer to another Presidency, are to be forwarded in future to the Pay Examiner instead of to the Controller of Military Accounts.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA.—I.

AN occasional correspondent contributes to the London *Times* a long sketch of his impressions of this country, which is well worthy of perusal. As our English contemporary remarks, a better and truer view of the attractiveness of India is obtained in many respects from the passing observation of a holiday-maker than from the experience of persons who have passed their lives there, and this opinion most Anglo-Indians will readily endorse. The writer says :—

The omniscience of the traveller in a hurry is proverbial ; and yet India is now so thoroughly well known by thousands of living Englishmen that a traveller's errors of haste or inadvertence can hardly escape detection. Still, there will be something individual in any man's impressions of any country, and India cannot fail to make a deep impression on any cultivated European.

INDIA NOT A COUNTRY.

The first thing to be said is that there is no such country as India. Rather, India is either a great continent, or is a mere geographical expression. India is no more a country than Europe is a country : for India contains a dozen British provinces, with more than a dozen groups of native States which form feudatory India ; and there is still a survival of French and even of Portuguese possessions. The result is that India is exceedingly diversified in social and moral character, as well as in political development. What is illegal and immoral in British territory is legal and quite *comme il faut* in the adjacent native State ; and one third of the land of India, with one-fifth of the population, is still under native rulers.

One thing that strikes us as we roll slowly along in the railway is that there are very few large towns. We are in purely rural districts all day ; and those rural districts have no country houses, no chateau, nothing like a gentleman's seat. Another very early impression is that one belongs to the rulling race, and we are soon told by some experienced fellow-traveller that we are a great deal too civil to the natives. That may be true or not. I never saw cause in three months of travelling to regret civility ; and certainly have seen an able and experienced Anglo-Indian thwarted and humiliated by a native servant whose demeanour was most submissive.

The extreme ease and comfort of most of the travelling is another obvious point. Even away from railroads the traveller on any main road is well off. He can get a fresh pair of ponies every seven or eight miles on a main road, to take two, besides luggage and the driver, in the *tonga*, a rough but comfortable curricle ; and though the ponies look like rats they go like the wind.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

On the railways the travelling is slow, if judged by the English standard, but faster than the Spanish or South Italian. We travelled from Bombay, south-east, to Hyderabad in the Deccan ; from Hyderabad, north and north-east, to Benares ; from Benares, north west, to Peshawur ; from Peshawur, south-east and south, to Bombay ; not less than 4,000 miles, and the arrangements were, on the whole, excellent. The first-class fare is somewhat less than ten shillings for a hundred miles, with 125lb. of luggage free. The first-class carriage is like a very roomy omnibus, with excellent sleeping arrangements for the long night journeys, so that with a couple of rugs and a pillow you sleep comfortably enough. The third-class carriages are crowded, the fares being exceedingly low (about 1,000 miles for 11s.) ; and nothing stamps on a Punjabee such an impression of our power as the knowledge that he can travel straight from Peshawur to Calcutta without ever changing his vehicle. One grave defect, strategic as well as civil, is that on the Rajpootana lines you have a narrow-gauge system—a break of gauge, that is, between your great harbour of Bombay and your North-Western frontier. How many hours that would cost daily in moving troops and stores to the front in time of war in the direction of Cabul it is sad to speculate. Some day the almost universal gauge will be adopted on this important link in the long chain to the North-Western angle of our Indian Empire ; but uniformity will be bought—perhaps after a serious military check—at a great cost in increasing the width of bridges, embankments, sleepers, and roadway, along with the creation of an entirely new service of engines and rolling stock. The arrangements for refreshment are good for the most part. The quality of the literature at the railway bookstalls is, as a rule, so poor that it is hard to imagine the literary tastes to which it appeals.

OUR HOSPITALITY.

The hospitality is very hearty, if you have good introductions to start with ; and at times it is quite touching to see, at an out-of-the way mess-room or civil station, how welcome the natural sympathy of an English visitor can be. But it is not fair to expect to be put up by people who do not know you ; and it is a great mistake to suppose that the average Anglo-Indian is in a position to entertain largely ; a greater still to suppose that part of his pay is intended for hospitality. The younger officials are very far from well paid, even in the Civil Service, and the older officials have almost always heavy remittances to send to England, so that for them the depreciation of the rupee is a terrible disaster. The *Times* of May 18, 1888, gave 1s. 4d. as the Indian exchange rate, making the anna exactly equal the penny ; whereas in the 20 years that preceded the Mutiny and in the 12 years that followed it the rupee seldom fell so low as 1s. 11d., and from 1850 to 1858 was usually above 2s. The exact estimate of the fall of the value of silver as compared with gold cannot, of course,be made till their value at par are agreed upon ; but meanwhile the man paid in rupees, whether salary or pension, is practically, for all European purposes, a man mulcted of about one-third of his income.

THE WEATHER.

In England we talk much about the weather ; and in our Alpine playground the mountaineer cares for nothing so much as to know, what will the weather be to-morrow ? But in India you know for certain what the weather will be. Rain fell on only two of the eighty days we were in India, each time with a thunderstorm, clearly foreseen. On one of those days it delayed, but did not spoil, our start for the Khyber Pass ; and on another lightning split a solid dining-room table in the Martiniere College at Lucknow a few hours before we entered the room. The weather is fine for consecutive months, and then is rainy for consecutive weeks, and you can lay your plans for travelling and sight-seeing with absolute certainty.

ARCHITECTURAL MAGNIFICENCE.

The magnificence of the architecture was a great surprise to me, though I knew well Fergusson's Indian and Eastern Architecture, and had seen scores of Indian photographs, besides models of Indian buildings and the good casts at the South Kensington Museum. No scale appended to drawing or engraving—50ft. to the inch, 100ft. to the inch, 200ft. to the inch—really gives one an adequate impression of the size. No drawing or engraving really gives one a true sense of the material, the surface texture, the colour ; yet the scale of the Mogul architecture and of the Dravidian and Chalukhyan architectures is enormous ; and the materials at the disposal of the builders, especially in Northern India, were firm and lovely in texture, brilliant in colour. The Mogul Palace at Delhi (mutilated now, but in parts intact) was more than 1,000 yards long, more than 500 yards wide. The Pathan Mosque at Kalburgah, with its whole area roofed in, covers more than 38,000 square feet. The regular type of a first-class Mogul tomb—such as that of Akbar at Secundra, near Agra, or of Jehangir at Shah Darrah, near Lahore—requires for its site a garden of many acres, walled in, umbrageous, many-fountained, perfectly kept up. It requires one or more magnificent semi-dome gateways, each with three or five portals, for its approach. The gateways will be similar in plan, and almost in size, to the southern gateway of the great mosque at Futtehpore Sikri, near Agra, which measures 130ft. by 85ft. in plan, and probably 150ft. in height. It requires a lofty terrace for its base, 300ft. long or longer, and 30ft. high. Above this it requires a second terrace, a third, and a fourth, each smaller but more ornate than the one beneath it, wherein to raise an enclosure of white marble trellis-work, pierced with lovely patterns. Inside this will probably be a cloistor of the same material, but of greater delicacy in workmanship, enclosing the central tomb. The Taj Mehal at Agra, and the tomb of Humayun at Old Delhi—where the King of Delhi, with thousands of retainers, retreated after the capture of New Delhi by our troops—are on the same scale, but the central edifice is different in each case.

RED SANDSTONE.

For colour and surface texture the materials at the service of the architect in North India were splendid. The lower parts of the buildings are usually of red sandstone, so hard in texture that you might deem it red granite ; and for the upper or central portion you have marble of exquisite whiteness or of opaline tints like the pearl. In the great tower at Old Delhi, the Kutub Minar, probably the finest tower in the world where the Hindoo architect worked for the Moslem conqueror, you have sandstone, red, pink, and yellow, with gray quartzose rock and white marble. The combination of red sandstone with white marble is almost universal all through the best Indian buildings of the 16th and 17th centuries of our era, and was used in the Kutub Minar in the very beginning of the 13th century—more than 100 years before Giotto began the Campanile at Florence. In the Upper Punjab red sandstone and white marble are less habitually used. but there brilliant effects of harmonious colour were obtained, as in the great mosque of Vizor Khan at Lahore, and in hundreds of nameless tombs now desecrated, by the use of Persian tiles. These tiles are most brilliant in colour, often true mosaic, each colour and each leaf let in separately on its own piece ; and in the blistering sunlight of India they do not look garish. There are whole groups of buildings built at one time, with co-ordination and immense variety, still existing, though untenanted. Notable among them is the great group at Akbar's fantastic capital, Futtehpore Sikri, no sooner built than deserted, and the delightful group at Sirkej, near Ahmedabad. At Futtehpore Sikri water was not to be had,and so magnificent mosque and gateways, tombs of the saints and lovely Pleasure-houses, dreams in stone and fantasies in marble,are left high and dry to the jackal and the wanderer. At Sirkej tombs of saint and King and Queen and Princes mosque and exquisite pavilion, artificial lakes with palaces and stables are barely occupied ; but all show the one conception of the artist, the one hand of the founder. Where to find their equal in Europe for perfect execution of a harmonious but complicated plan, for co-ordination of many buildings to one effect, for simple pathos and imaginative beauty, it would be hard to say.

THE JAIN TEMPLES.

For delicacy of carving and costliness of labour no buildings I over saw approach the two white marble Jain temples on Mount Abu at the southern point of the Aravulli range. The older of the two is of the date of Edward the Confessor ; simple, nobler, more intellectual than its later and more lavish rival, the work "as elaborate as good taste would allow in any purely architectural object." (Fergusson iii., p. 234.) Each of the temples is surrounded by a court with double colonnades. Each of the vaulted panels (about 100) in each colonnade differs from every other. In one you see ships, for the merchant-prince, the founder, had sea-going fleets ; and in other a goat-footed Pan (Gandharva) plays a reed-pipe. The temples stand on a mountain garden, 4,000ft. above the sea, an oasis on the verge of the great Indian desert. They are not much mutilated, though the Moslem held the land once, and mere barbarian Hindoos, in a native principality, have defaced with their coarse colours the white statues here and there. The Lamp of Sacrifice burns brightly in the fair twin temples ; and the founders chose their site well—an India Sinai with a lovely plateau, environed with granite hills and forest greenery. So far I have spoken of structural architecture only ; but India has several series of monolithic, rockhewn temples of great magnificence. Some are decorated with admirable sculptures, as at Ellora, Nassick, and Karli, all within easy reach of Bombay. Some, as at Ajanta, near the battlefield of Assaye, glow with frescoes of good drawing and most harmonious colour. No other class of architecture is so durable, so unalterable or so rich in results proportionate to the labour ; for it is less labour to wheel the refuse material away than to bring material from far. But this class of work is only possible where you have rock of faultless character, smooth, firm, continuous, reliable. Doubtless there is something illogical in placing a temple under a hill, almost in a pit ; though the rock may be hewn out far away from the side of the temple, and corridors are grooved out of the opposite rock to enable you to see the temple, its friezes, columns, pediments, pinnacles, roofs perfectly. Still, a monolithic temple—porticoes, columns, sanctuary, all of one unbroken piece—as large as a small French or English cathedral, 14 or 15 centuries old, is worth a long voyage to see. With buildings so superb in every part of India, ranging through more than 20 centuries, from the pillars of Asoka (B. c. 272 to 236) downwards, it is matter of deep regret that often they are still miserably protected. You will see at Agra and at Delhi and at Lahore that the cornelian and agate decorations, Florentine inlay really in origin as in style, have been picked out. You will see that they have been replaced quite freshly, and picked out again. Perhaps it is a Penelope's web the inlayers are playing at, in a spirit of self-help or perhaps Tommy Atkins in his more inquiring moments is the transgressor. You will see mosques mutilated by the so-called owners. Inquiring as to the defilement of a most lovely mosque and the gross neglect of the founder's tomb in a great city, you will learn that the highest British official is powerless in the matter ; that he cannot even apply to the restoration of the tomb a donation sent him for that purpose ; that the ownership rests with a guild of butchers ; and that to turn a lovely mosque into a lazar-house is not repugnant to native feeling. You will find that in Buddhist and Jaina cave-temples, unearthed within the last dozen years, the faces of the saints and the exquisite forms of the women have been freshly mutilated by Mussulman iconoclasts. You will find that even the British Government is an offender, if it be an offence to brick up the face of the lovely Pearl Mosque in the fort at Lahore, in the last quarter of the 19th century, without any military necessity.

WHAT TO DO WITH BOYS.

AN unlucky French man named Boisseau is endeavouring desperately to solve the problem of "What to do with his boys ?" One of these youngsters, a little fellow of eleven summers, had been brought before the police-court for stealing a cheap knife. In his defence he said that a juvenile friend rejoicing in the patronymic of "Toupineau" had expressed a wish to possess the article, and that it was almost falling from the stall when he presented it to him. The father, who was in court, explained that he was not in the habit of sparing the rod, and promised to administer sound correction when he returned home with his erring offspring. After reminding Boisseau that good advice and good example were better than any number of beatings, the judge asked him if he had any more youngsters. "I have ten !" he answered. "Ten !" exclaimed the judge, who naturally regarded this as a phenomenal family for France. "Yes, ten ! my wife and I," was a reply which led to a good deal of laughter, which was renewed when the judge wisely added, "So I should think." "But before we married my wife had four," said Boisseau. "Then that makes fourteen," quoth the judge. "Oh, no ! because when my wife married me the fathers behaved very well." "The fathers !" cried the judge. "Yes, for each of them took his own child. Oh, they were very good !" The audience were convulsed with laughter. "Well, then," asked the judge, "will you take your son ?" "Will your learn a trade *a la fin des fins ?*" said Boisseau to the boy, who replied in the affirmative, but stipulated that he should not be sent to serve in a *cabaret*. The judge approved the sentiment, whereupon Boisseau exclaimed, "But I can apprentice him to a Minister." The boy suggested that he should embrace the profession of his friend Toupineau's father. What was that was the next question. He kept a lodging-house. Again the people in court were convulsed with laughter while Boisseau *pere* groaned in spirit. The Court was merciful. The young hopeful was pronounced to have committed the theft without *discernement*, and he accordingly was handed over to his paternal relative who, as he left the court, muttered, "What on earth am I to do with that donkey ?" The problem is not always an easy one, even for people in Boseau's position, remarks a correspondent, but he has thrown out a valuable hint without perceiving it. To apprentice boys to Ministers with a view to their ultimately emerging as full-blown Secretaries of State would be a novel departure.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

THE future Government of Burma forms the subject of some correspondence in the *Times*. Mr. Chan-Toon, the eminently successful law-student, opens the correspondence, following up a suggestion which had been thrown out some time ago by a writer in the *Times*, to the effect that Burma should be governed directly from India. Mr. Chan-Toon asks how can such a system be effected, and thus replies :—

It would be rash to advocate violent changes, and we know that innovations ought to be introduced gradually and methodically. Under the present system of administration Burma suffers by being considered a part and parcel of India, and this evil can only be removed if the administrators were sent out from England in the same manner—though not under the same method—as those who annualy proceed to India after satisfying the Civil Service Commissioners. It is true that one or two civilians do likewise proceed to Burma, but that comes about through Burma, like Bengal or Madras or Bombay, being a province of India. And even in this case, Burma—larger in area than those mentioned—receives about two civilians to every eight or nine in the other provinces, and, as a consequence, the majority of the administrators of Burma are selected from the Indian Service, the mischief of which was pointed out in my last letter.

Without going into details, objections may be raised from all quarters of the present system of education required in the competitive examination of the Indian Civil Service, and this fact is referred to because Burma suffers under it more than the separate provinces of India ; and if there is sound legislative reason for retaining the present method of the Indian Civil Service, that reason—whatever it may be—cannot hold good for Burma, the two countries being the reverse of each other in customs and institutions.

We propose that there should be a Burmese Civil Service, not, however, on the basis of the Indian Civil Service, simply because it would preclude Burmese youths from coming to England to compete for a place in the service of their country, and this for two reasons :—

(*a*) That Burmese youths would be greatly handicapped by making, as under the Indian Civil Service, Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, and Arabic, the "paying" subjects, nothing being said of the relative inutility of the classics for the government (executive and judicial) of a country ; (*b*) that Burmese youths, owing to the unfair limit of age between 17 and 19 as a qualification for the Indian Civil Service, would not be tempted to compete, nothing, likewise, being said of the "cramming system," and of the extreme youth of those who go to control the liberty of millions of people.

We would have these restrictions done away with under the proposed scheme of the Burmese Civil Service, so that Burmans may be encouraged to come to England and learn the art of administration among those who guide the fortunes of their country. With respect to the governing body or council of Burma, it would not matter whether it was nominally under the supervision of the India Office or the Colonial Office, though a preference ought to be given to the former, owing to the nearness of Burma to India.

Lastly, this governing body should represent in some way the voice of the Burmese people. It may be added that this outline of the future government of Burma, somewhat different from the present form of government pursued in India, will not seem unfitted for the Burmese when we realize the fact that India and Burma are entirely distinct countries.

One "lately from Burma" treats Mr. Chan-Toon's observations to smart criticism, and writes in favour of constituting the country a separate Presidency. He says :—

I have just read Mr. Chan-Toon's letter anent the "Future Government of Burma." He advocates its being turned into a Crown colony or "something else," so as to insure more direct government from England. Before going further I would wish to state that this idea was mooted long ago in Burma, and it was backed up by the Press and several influential parties, and it was suggested also that Burma should be tacked on to the Straits Settlements and the whole be turned into one large Governorship. This idea did not appear to find much favour in the end, and since then the matter has been allowed to drop, and an agitation was got up to get what your correspondent rather permaturely terms "consolidated Burma" turned into a separate presidency like Bengal or Madras, with a Governor and Legislative Council of its own, subject, of course, to the Viceroy's Government. This concession is what I believe will be granted before long by the Indian Government, and to my thinking it is all that is necessary.

Burma, if turned into a Crown colony right off, would not be self-supporting, neither will she be till the country has been thoroughly subdued. Till then Indian revenues must be the milch cow to keep her going. That eventually she will be one of the richest and finest of the different provinces in the Indian Empire goes without saying ; but it will take a good decade from the time of the fall of Mandalay before she will be able to make any permanent show towards issuing a good balance-sheet of revenue and expenditure.

Mr. Chan-Toon says that one of the "great evils" of governing Burma by Indian officers is that they do not understand the Burmese and treat them as Indians. Does Mr. Chan-Toon soberly mean to assert that in the Burma Commission there are not a very large number of officials who thoroughly know the Burman far better than he himself does, and are not perfectly acquainted and sympathize with his prejudices, and do their utmost to meet them in every legitimate way ? If he does, he simply maligns a body of men who can claim that both in the past as well as at the present they are worthy successors of those illustrious members of the Indian civil and military services who made India what she is.

Mr. Chan-Toon objects to Indians being employed to overrun the country to put down dacoity as the Burman hates an Indian and cannot bear to see him allied to the conquerors of the country. It would be interesting to know what nationality Mr. Chan-Toon would employ to bring the Burmese dacoits into order. He surely does not expect that any sane man would suggest the idea of enlisting Burmese as military policemen to meet the dacoits and keep the country in order without the strong backing of an alien force. If he does, I would advise him to go back to Burma and try the experiment. One might as well leave the landlords of Ireland to be solely protected by Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, O'Brien, &c., and withdraw the Irish Constabulary from that unfortunate country. If Mr. Chan-Toon would take my advice, he would continue to study law, and go to Burma and use his influence with the leaders of the people there to respect it. He has so far proved himself to be a luminary (in the profession he has chosen) without any rival Let him then take the *role* of regenerator of his country by throwing the weight of his counsel and experience in among those wise headmen or elders in Burma, of whom there are not a few, who are exerting themselves to the utmost to aid the Government by their advice and example to induce the people of Upper Burma to settle down to a peaceful life again, and enjoy the benefits of the rule of a beneficent Government which has made Lower Burma what it is.

THE "ARTILLERY BALLOON."

ON the subject of the artillery balloon a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette* writes as follows :—

In the Laureate's vision of the future the poet sees, among other wonderful things,

The nations' airy navies grappling
in the central blue.

We have not got quite as far as that yet ; but the war-balloon is being gradually developed into a very formidable weapon, and in the next great European conflict it may play a terrible part. Hitherto the balloon has been successfully employed in war for two purposes only—first, as a means of reconnoitring, and secondly, during the siege of Paris, for purposes of communication between the beleaguered city and the outer world. In the next war we shall probably see the balloon used as an engine of attack, and German artillerists have actually been working out the details of a war-balloon adapted for bombarding camps and cities from overhead. This is also one of the objects for which M. Tissandier and the French military authorities have been so zealously experimenting on steering-gear for balloons.

Colonel Kottschau in his forecast of the next Franco-German war points out that the new forts of Paris are so far advanced in front of the *enceinte* that a bombardment like that of the last war would be impossible,and he suggests that in case of another German siege of Paris a balloon bombardment will be the simplest way of spreading destruction and terror in the heart of the city. For this purpose a balloon would carry suspended below its car either one huge dynamite shell of four or five hundredweight or a number of smaller shells. An aeronaut in the car could detach these as the balloon passed over the besieged city ; or there need be no one in the car, the balloon being sent up in a favourable current of air, with triggers actuated by clockwork set so as to detach the shells after a certain interval had elapsed. The shells could either be exploded by a percussion fuse on reaching the ground or they could do to fitted with a time-fuse which would explode them in the air. This latter arrangement would probably not work very well in practice ; but heavy percussion shells dropped from balloons overhead would probably do more to spread panic in a city than any ordinary bombardment. It would not be easy to hit from a balloon any small object ; but a fortress or a great city would offer a mark as difficult to miss as the proverbial haystack ; and the position of a besieger holding all the country round the besieged place would make the employment and recovery of balloons a very easy matter.

The application of an engine and steering apparatus to balloons puts such a load upon them as to leave very little surplus lifting power at the disposal of the aeronaut. Colonel Kottschau is therefore of opinion that for the purpose of these aerial bombardments the ordinary balloon will give better results than such an apparatus as M. Tissandier's. The French engineers are full of the idea of a balloon which can be steered to a point over its target ; the more practical German prefers a balloon that will carry a heavier shell, and trusts to the choice of a good starting-point and a fair wind to place it in position over the broad targets against which only it will be employed. While shells which are to be projected from siege guns have to be made of heavy metal so as to resist the explosion that starts them on their errand of destruction, the balloon-shell need only be made of some tough textile material, and thus nearly all its weight would be made up of the dynamite or melinite charge ; so that, weight for weight, the balloon-shell would be far more destructive than the common shell.

It is not easy to see what weapons could be effectively employed against these "artillery balloons," as the Germans are beginning to call them. During the siege of Paris the Germans repeatedly tried to bring down the French balloons with rifle-fire ; and towards the end of the siege Krupp constructed a balloon gun—a cannon of small calibre mounted so as to be fired at very high elevations—in the hope of reaching and bringing down a balloon. As most of the French ascents were made at night, the Germans had few opportunities for practice at these unfamiliar targets ; but since the war they have made experiments, from which it appears that a balloon 1,500 ft. high is tolerably safe from rifle-fire, while, even if it is hit, the gas escapes so slowly through the small bullet-holes that the balloon will travel a long way before coming to the ground. Krupp's balloon-gun is said to have given better results than rifle-fire. Probably a machine-gun of heavy calibre, capable of firing at high angles, like the new Gatling, would be best of all. In case of a balloon bombardment the besieged would gain little by bringing the balloon and its terrible freight to earth once it had sailed in over the beleaguered city. Their object would be to bring it down outside the *enceinte*. It is just possible that the problem may be solved by anchoring captive balloons at various points just within the *enceinte*, and mounting machine-guns in their cars, the fire of which would not only command the ground between and beyond the advanced forts but also be primarily intended to stop the progress of artillery balloons sailing in towards the *enceinte* from the besieging lines. This looks very *bizarre* at present ; but the artillery balloon and balloon bombardments are facts of the near future, and some way will have to be devised for meeting these novel methods of attack.

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME.

M. JULES LIEGEOIS, Professor of the Faculty of Law at Nancy, has lately made some remarkable experiments connected with hypnotism, and the following results are reported :—

It is already well known that a subject who has been thrown into a hypnotic trace will, upon awakening, immediately execute any "suggestion," however criminal, that has been made during sleep by a person who possesses the dangerous power of absolutely directing the will of another. The object of M. Liegeois's experiments was to ascertain if it would be possible, when a crime had been committed by a hypnotic subject, to discover the author of the criminal suggestion, who in such a case would obviously be the really guilty party. This important problem in medical jurisprudence has for some time attracted a great deal of interest in France, and a number of lawyers and medical men were present during the experiments.

Here is one of the experiments out of many. A lady who was well known to be a hypnotic subject was thrown into an artificial sleep ; and M. Liegeois then suggested to her that upon awaking she should shoot with a revolver a certain Monsieur O., who was supposed to have insulted her. She was enjoined to say, if she was questioned, that M. Liegeois had held no communication with her upon the subject, and that she had not been under the influence of any one, but had acted entirely of her own volition. A revolver, loaded with a blank charge, having been placed upon a table close at hand, the lady was awakened. The instant she perceived Monsieur O., who was in the room, she seized the revolver and fired at him. She was then again put to sleep, this time by Dr. Liebault, who played the part of medico-legal expert and proceeded to interrogate her. The lady at once admitted the supposed crime and, in obedience to the injunction she had received, stoutly denied all suggestion. So far it seemed that here was a certain means of escape for the real criminal who had suggested the supposed murder ; but an ingenious test was then resorted to which proved that the suggester was never very safe after all. M. Liebault made these three suggestions : "1. When you see the instigator of your crime enter the room you must go to sleep for the space of two minutes. 2. When you awaken you must look fixedly at him, and not take your eyes from his until I say 'That will do.' 3. You must then stand in front of him and endeavour, by extending your skirts, to conceal him from view." The lady was awakened, and in a short time M. Liegeois, who had suggested the shooting, came into the room, in which about a dozen persons were assembled. Almost at once she went to sleep. In about two minutes she awoke, fixed her gaze steadfastly upon M. Liegeois, and followed him, step by step, round the room. M. Liegeois went into another apartment, the lady following him. He sat down, and she at once extended her dress in fromt of him as though to conceal him. When she regained her normal condition she remembered nothing of what had happened.

M. Liegeois's experiments do not stand alone. Professor Bernheim applied almost identical tests to a soldier who had returned from Tong-king. He compelled him, by suggestion, to steal a 5-franc piece, and enjoined him not to admit that he had been hypnotized. When interrogated as to why he had committed the theft he replied that he did it "because the idea occurred to him," and took an oath that the act had not been suggested to him. Thereupon the soldier was again operated upon, and while he was in the hypnotic sleep he was told "When you see the person who suggested to you to steal, you must go up to him and say, 'I am very glad to see you. Please sing me the Marseillaise." The subject obeyed these injunctions to the letter. He was then again put to sleep and asked to reveal the name of the instigator of the theft ; but he once more denied that there had been any suggestion. Nevertheless Professor Bernheim said to him, "When you see the instigator of the robbery you must say 'I remember you perfectly ; it was you who told me to steal.'" The moment he was awakened he went up to the Professor and repeated the suggested phrase. It would thus seem to be tolerably clear that although a hypnotized person will not reveal in a direct way the name of a person under whose influence he has been, he will reveal it in an indirect way. He will do nothing that he has been categorically forbidden to do ; and that is all. This being so, it is clear that in certain circumstances the author of a criminal suggestion would assuredly be discovered. But these experiments take no account of a very important contingency—the possible, and indeed probable, absence from the scene of the suggester of a crime. The whole subject of hypnotism is very curious and important from the point of view of medical jurisprudence ; since it is obvious that under cover of "suggestions" the most atrocious crimes could be committed. Happily there is good reason to believe that the number of persons capable of being hypnotized is comparatively small ; and it is doubtful whether after all hypnotic suggestion would be of much use to the boldest and most adroit villain—except, of course, in a "shilling shocker."

IN addition to the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Delhi and the divisional manœuvres at Meerut, siege operations on an extensive scale will be carried out some time during the cold weather in the neighbourhood of Roorkee, the spot selected being Pur, about sixteen miles out on the Meerut road. Five garrison batteries will be engaged, of which four (4-1 Eastern, 3-1 Scottish, 1-1 and 2-1 Welsh) are already at Roorkee, the fifth, 2-1 Eastern, now at Kailana, joining the camp on its way to Burma, whither it has just been ordered. The Bengal Sappers and Miners will, of course, take part in the operations, but the number of companies is not yet fixed.

MAGIC ASTHMA CURE! MESSRS. COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.—I have recommended your specific as being a radical cure.—P. M. Cabral. Your "Magic Cure" for Asthma has perfectly cured me of the complaint.—E. D'Costa. Your "Magic Cure" did me a great deal of good.—Mrs. Evans. Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle. Sole Proprietors : COOPER, MADON & Co., Ltd.

THE RUSSIAN EXPLORER.

THE *Morning Post* thus writes concerning General Prejevalsky, the Russian Explorer and his expedition to Thibet :—

More than ordinary interest attaches at the present time to the Russian expedition to Thibet, which is on the point of starting for that little known country. The expedition is commanded by the well-known traveller, General Prejevalsky, who has twice before made an attempt to reach Lhassa, and who will again, and for the third time, try to make his way to the capital of the Dalai Lama, in which no living European has set foot. The Russian party consists of twenty-seven persons, of whom twenty-four are Cossacks, and is to start next week. General Prejevalsky will try to get to Lhassa by way of Western and South-Western Mongolia, and expects to be absent about two years. Whether the General will be more successful this time than on the previous occasions when he has endeavoured to enter the Central Thibetan provinces remains to be seen, but the hostility which the Lhassa authorities have been showing towards all foreigners who have tried to pass their borders in the last few years does not render us very hopeful on this point. It is exactly eighteen years since Prejevalsky, then a captain in the Russian army, but already known as a bold explorer, started on his first memorable journey through Mongolia, with the idea of making his way ultimately to the untravelled region beyond the Sand Sea of Gobi and the Nan-Shan Mountains. With half a dozen companions, and without even a qualified and competent interpreter,he started for Pekin in the winter of 1870, and in the following spring began a tour of Mongolia and the Tangut country as far as the Koko-nor waters. It was not a favourable time for such an enterprise, for the Mohammedan rebellion in North-West China and the neighbouring parts was at its height. In May Prejevalsky began the ascent of the table-land of Eastern Mongolia, travelling due west, and through the Tumet country until he reached the extremity of the Inshan mountain range, on the north banks of the Hoang-ho. Crossing the river, and thence over the "dreary plains" of the Ordos, the exploring party made their way, still west, for over 300 miles parallel with the southern bank of the stream. At Ding-hu the Yellow River was crossed, and the explorer found himself in the province of Alo-shan, of which, for the first time, he gave an intelligible account. Traversing the mountains of this region, he returned to the capital of the province with his means totally exhausted ; and there was nothing for it, but to return to Pekin. This he did, following, Colonel Yule asserts, the old route taken by Marco Polo on his first visit to the Court of the Great Khan. Another start for the Thibetan borders was made in 1872. Prejevalsky joined a Chinese caravan going to the monastry of Lobson, whence he made an excursion to the mountains of Tatung, where, for the first time, the rhubarb plant was seen in its native region. In October he pitched his tents on the shores of Koko-nor, at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Though his means were now exhausted, and the country through which he was travelling was the home of hostile tribes, he resolved to push on. Crossing the salt marshes of Tsai-dam, which run north-west to the famous but then undetermined Lake Lob—the "Lob-nor" of the maps—Prejevalsky passed into the Highlands of Northern Thibet, a lofty and uninhabited desert, a veritable solitude stretching for over 500 miles at a height of 15,000 feet above the sea level, only then to find that further progress was barred. The travellers had no provisions, but what their guns could secure for them, and had to live upon brick-tea and sour barley-meal. The camels were worn out, the money exhausted, and the health of the party was weakened by hardship and a trying climate. And thus, with Lhassa, the capital, within twenty days' journey of them, they were obliged to turn their backs on the city they had set their minds on reaching, and which was the objective point of their three years' travelling. So ragged and torn were the Russians when they entered Din-yuan-ying on the return journey, that the residents called them the "very image of Mongols." The route homewards was over the terrible depression of the "Galpin Gobi," a region so barren that the Northern Thibet deserts may be termed fruitful in comparison. It contains not a single oasis, neither water nor pasture ground, "everywhere only the silence of the Valley of Death." When Prejevalsky reached Kiakhta in October 1873, he had been away three years, had explored 7,000 miles of routes, half of which had never been travelled before, brought home 5,000 specimens of plants, 120 of mammals, large and small, 1,000 specimens of fish, and 3,500 of insects. About one-fifth of these were new to science Altogether Prejevalsky's journey, though he failed to reach Central Thibet on the Lamaish capital, was one of the most remarkable ever accomplished, and an undertaking of which Russia may justly be proud, as English geographers have been among the first to admit. The General's next attempt to make his way to the unknown regions of Bodyul proved also abortive, though he succeeded in reaching the shores of Lob-nor, the great inland lake of which the Russian traveller has given one of the most graphic pictures ever sketched. He left Kulja in August 1876, with instructions from the Government to explore, if possible, the gold region lying between Choten and Thibet, on which the Muscovite rulers have for many years cast longing eyes. But Prejevalsky got no further than the waters of Lobnor and in sight almost of the Nan-Shan Mountains, which form the northern borders of the Chinese dependency, he found it advisable to make his way back to Kulja, where he arrived the following July "tired and ragged," as he humourously says in the account he has given of his wanderings in this interesting region of Central Asia. Considering the difficulties that must necessarily attend any attempt to reach Thibet from the north-east or north-west, it is scarcely surprising that Prejevalsky should have failed to reach the central city and capital of the Trans-Himalayan State. The natural and physical obstacles interposed are such as well might deter even the boldest from making trial of the routes chosen by the Russian exploring parties both in 1870 and 1876. The frightful deserts, the trying mountain passes, the absence of water and want of provisions, to say nothing of the hostile people to be encountered, make it surprising that Prejevalsky accomplished as much as he did. But considering that Lhassa is only between 300 and 400 miles, as the crow flies, from the Indian frontier, it is rather remarkable that in so few cases have travellers reached the Thibetan capital from Hindostan. But a single traveller ever passed from India to Thibet, thence into China and back, and that was the Dutchman Samuel van de Putte, who was Mayor of Flushing in 1715. Love of travel led him abroad, and he accomplished the most remarkable journey ever undertaken in Thibet, traversing the country from India to China and back again. Since his time the number of Europeans who have set foot in the sacred city of the Dalai Lama from India may be counted on the fingers of one's hand. There was George Bogle, the Englishman sent by Warren Hastings, Mr. Manning, another countryman of ours, Captain Turner, and the French clerics Huc and Gabet. Even Csoma de Koros, the most accomplished Thibetan scholar that ever lived, failed to set eyes on the capital of Great Thibet. And if General Prejevalksy and his party now starting succeed where so many have failed, they will have achieved a notable feat in geographical exploration.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

505-87—D S Garud—Abaji Babaji Shingari vs Rukhmabai and others—Wadia and G, and in person—Part heard.

506-87—Macfarlane E and H—Gopal Thackersey and another vs Thackersay Morarji and others—Mansuklal and D.

10-88—Wadia and G—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor vs Mannoo Enna Loon—In person.

309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Venarsey and another vs Lalloobhai Mathooradas and others—Mulji B. B.

4-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Lallji Cutchra and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D.

326-87—Pestonji and R—Burjorji Framji Lallee and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and in person.

135-88—Jefferson, B and D—Shapurji Hormusji vs F Ahlo—Winter, B and F.

324-87—Mulji B B—Gordhundas Khatao and another vs Khetsidas Hurmukhrai—Little, S, F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

461-87—H Bicknell—for pauper—Goolam Sangia vs Sonwar Somwar and others—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

(Contested chamber business to be taken on this day, instead of Saturday next.)

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

For Judgment.

340-88—Little, S F and N—Runsordas Vithaldas and another vs L P Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

374-88—Macfarlane, E and H—Tyebally Allibh

THE WEAKNESS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

THE *Daily Telegraph* once more directs the attention of the public to what it believes are our inefficient armaments, and sums up the question of our unpreparedness for war as follows :—

Is the national armament to-day in a safe, forward, or satisfactory condition? The answer of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, Admiral Hornby, Lord Beresford, and nearly all eminent military and naval experts is "No." Put in another form this means that our commerce could be destroyed and our homes put in jeopardy if England were suddenly forced into war with any first-class Power. The vast sums which, as a nation, we have undrudgingly given for our war-insurance policy have therefore either been badly invested, or they are insufficient for the national safeguarding.

Naturally and properly our first line of defence is the Navy. In the recent mobilisation for the naval manœuvres there were but four vessels out of twenty-two so-called "battle ships" that could be properly classed as such. Not one of these four was the equal to the best Italian ships in speed. Only one matched them in the thickness of her armour and two in the size of their ordnance. And the whole object of the mobilisation was to show what England could do in an emergency as well as to afford her sailors an opportunity of accustoming themselves to handling our new fighting ships. Battle ships that cannot steam eighteen knots, and have less than eighteen inches thickness of armour, and guns under forty-five tons, are now-a-days quite out of the category of first-class ironclads. Yet of these we have not one, whilst Italy has two and is building three more. France has twelve battle ships, four with eighteen and eight with twenty or twenty-two inches of armour; but, like our own, they are all slower ships than those of Italy. We have eleven vessels with eighteen inches of armour, the fastest of which, the Benbo, is rated at 17½ knots; two with twenty inches and one with twenty-four inches of armour. Most of our ships can only steam from thirteen to sixteen knots.

In the event of war the eighteen-knot ships need fight only when and where it might suit their admiral. They could harass and lay waste and defy fleets of thirteen to sixteen knot ironclads. The fight for the mastery at sea will devolve upon the heavily armoured battle ships. With a single exception the French ships excel ours in thickness of armour. Their guns are fully equal, and their shells and ammunition greatly superior. Italy's five vessels are quite unmatched in speed, guns, and armament by any ship in her Majesty's Navy.

Such is the condition to-day of our first line of defence contrasted with that of two of the Powers. If the comparison were carried to coast defence vessels, cruisers, and torpedo boats, it would appear still more unfavourable to this country. This is especially the case with reference to cruisers and torpedo boats, even Spain possessing vessels of this class that far outstrip our best in speed.

Next we come to the Army and Auxiliary Forces. Here again there is quite as little actual "preparedness" for war as though the force were maintained for parade and show rather than for battle and stern encounter.

A comparison between the organisation of our own army and that of any other first-class European Power would be odious indeed to the taxpayer as well as to our War Office.

Battles, however, are rarely lost or won by either artillery or cavalry. It is upon the infantry the down-right hard fighting invariably falls. They are to the rest of the army what the heavily-armoured battleships are to the navy—the real men of war. With what weapons, then are they furnished to fight for Queen and country?

Our soldiers are equipped with the, since 1879, officially certified defective Martini-Henry rifle with repeatedly condemned cartridges that jam, and bayonets that bend under insignificant strains. Lord Wolseley, many years ago, described the Martini-Henry as having the lowest muzzle velocity of any arm in use by the great military nations, intimating thereby it was one of the worst of guns. Yet this, and our still worse Snider rifle, are the only kind of fire arms issued to either the regular or irregular forces enrolled for the defence of home and Empire. Nay, if war were declared against England to-morrow, there are not, all told, 200,000 even of the wretched Martini-Henry rifles in store wherewith, in the event of a levy *en masse*, reserves, militia, or ex-volunteers could be armed.

Over ten years ago France and other Continental nations issued to their marine, and subsequently to their land forces, repeating or magazine rifles. The question of adopting magazine rifles was forced very strongly on our Government and officials in 1879. Mr. Childers, when Secretary of State for War in June, 1881, by direct personal intervention, forbade the alteration of the Martini-Henry breech. Ultimately, in July, 1885, permission was given to a War Office special committee to "obtain a pattern of the best rifle for the army." The War Office and Special Committees are still engaged on that task. Inventors, as usual, have been snubbed and ignored, whilst several hundred thousand pounds of the people's money have been squandered at Enfield in official attempts to create a practical small-bore magazine rifle.

To-day matters stand this way: About 500 magazine rifles, of the Enfield schemed pattern, have been issued to the army on trial, report, and approval. When the exact shape of the magazine has been decided upon then the manufacture of the new guns will be commenced. In six months thereafter rifles will be turned out at the rate, probably, of 3,000 a week, so that it will require two years before the regulars can be rearmed; another two or three years before the new rifles are made for the militia and volunteers; and altogether a decade before the native troops in India can receive them. This computation is much under the time occupied heretofore in all our rearmaments of the British Infantry.

Meanwhile, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Turkey, and other countries have already provided their troops with repeating rifles. France has in addition given them a smokeless gunpowder, and Germany is moving in the same direction. The inventors of smokeless powder, like the inventor of meliuite, could do nothing with our officials until other countries had taken up their patents.

Ships, guns, rifles, and ammunition in almost unlimited quantities could be rapidly manufactured in Great Britain. In neither our navy nor our army are we abreast of the times. Those proper and reasonable precautions are not and have not been taken to ensure the safety and prosperity of the Empire. The national short-cut to efficiency, according to the last Commision, is to stop officials experimenting and jobbing to invent and construct weapons and material of war. Supplemented to this is the advice to depend far more largely on private skill and enterprise. If this were done, ten or twelve thousand rifles a week could be made in Great Britain; scores instead of three or four iron-clads; and hundreds instead of less than one dozen big guns in the course of a year, with thousands upon thousands of smaller ones. It is absolutely clear that by the adoption of business-like methods, within two years the national armament could be placed in such a condition that all peril would be removed, and threats of war and invasion provoke no fears for the safety of the Empire.

THE FUTURE OF CHAMPAGNE.

ACCORDING to a writer in a Scientific Review, champagne, as well as the other famous French vintages, is destined to suffer heavily from foreign competition. Three causes combine to injure French wines in foreign markets—the excessive rates of duty, falsification, and innumerable imitations. As regards champagne, wine merchants across the Rhine now buy the results of the vintages in the vicinity of Epernay and Rheims, carry them into Germany, and manipulate them on the most approved French plan. They thus obtain a product which, although vastly inferior to the French champagne, is good enough for even many of their wealthy customers, who were previously in the habit of getting their wine straight from France. The German Government favours this traffic by imposing a tax of nearly two marks on each bottle of champagne which crosses the frontier, while the same wine when known to have been what is called by the writer of the article "Germanised" is subjected to a very light duty. The writer also points out that it is not only the French merchants who suffer owing to this "Germanising" process, but the glass-blowers, cork-cutters, cellarers, and workmen of every kind who are employed by the great champagne houses 1 in myriads. The future prospects of the whole wine industry are in fact very gloomy, and the worst of it is, in the words of the same authority, they are not only the old and sworn enemies of France who strike this terrible blow at her industries, but also her future friends, the Russians. Wines are now manufactured in the Valley of the Don, and they are often as good as the French brands of champagne, while wine coming from France is taxed at more than one rouble for each bottle.

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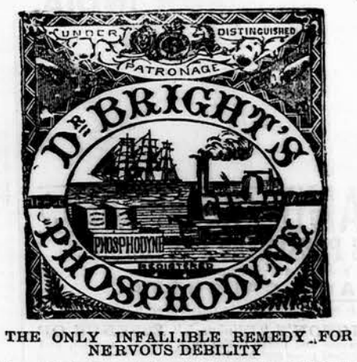

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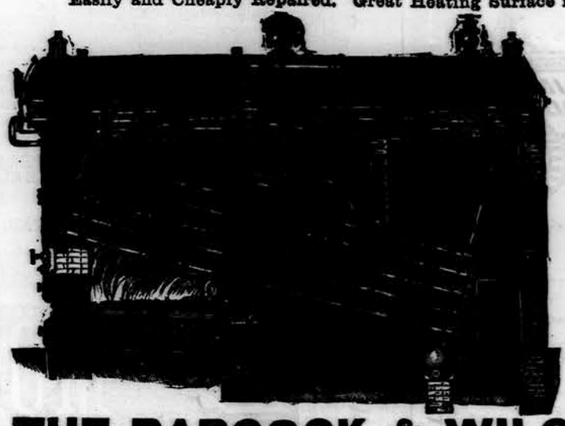

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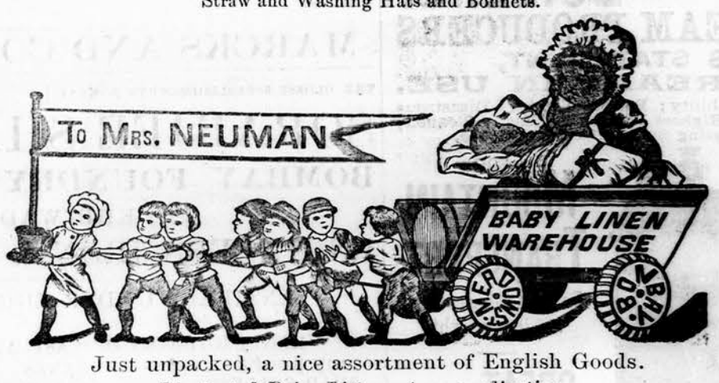

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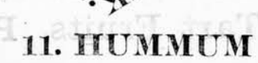

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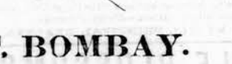

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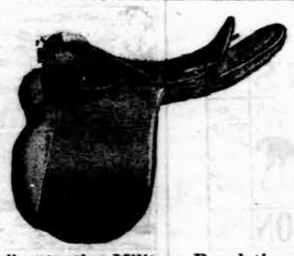

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